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THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

Ratification Meeting at Cooper Institute.

A Fair Attendance and Moderate Enthusiasm.

Speeches by Gen. Slocum, Montgomery Blair, and Others.

Negro Suffrage, War with Mexico, and Other Popular Topics Discussed.

In pursuance of call, the Democracy rallied in fair numbers at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to listen to addresses and ratify the recent State nominations. At 7:30 o'clock, the hour at which the meeting was called, the hall was by no means full, many of the back rows being entirely vacant. On the platform sat Marshal Rynders, Peter Sweeney, Judge Dean, Wm. M. Tweed, Charles G. Cornell, Sheriff Kelly, Gen. Spinola, Elijah F. Purdy, (with whom an inebriated fellow-citizen persisted in shaking hands,) and others equally well known. At 7:45, the house being quite well filled, the audience impatiently clamored for "organization," "music," and "Slocum." Neither request was granted for some considerable time.

At 8 o'clock, Commissioner Douglas called the meeting to order and introduced Sheriff Kelly as the President for the evening.

Mr. Kelly was greeted with cheers and applause, and in a brief speech eulogised the nominees of the convention, alluding to the reëstablishment of the Union, referring to the consistent support of the government by the Democratic party, and closing by an earnest exhortation for the indorsement of the nominations.

Mr. Montgomery Blair and Gen. Slocum came upon the platform during the speech of Mr. Kelly, but as neither of them were known, there was no recognition of their presence.

Mr. Clinton then moved the adoption of a long list of Vice-Presidents, one hundred and twenty-six in all, the majority of whose names he omitted to read.

Upon a suggestion of Mr. Tilden, Mr. Kelly stated that he had forgotten to allude to the presence of that "distinguished statesman," Montgomery Blair, a "member of the last Administration." This introduction was greeted with cat-calls and applause, which Mr. Blair courteously acknowledged by rising.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings then read the following:

ADDRESS.

To the Democracy of the City and County of New-York:

Fellow-Democrats: The City of New-York—the financial, commercial and political centre of the country—faithfully supporting the government in all just measures during the recent struggle, and merging all minor issues in the supreme consideration of the safety of the republic, has never wavered in the support of the war for the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of national unity. Whenever, in the dark days of defeat and disaster, it was necessary to rally the country, or whenever, amid the glories of success, it was fitting to raise still higher the standard of victory, this great metropolis has furnished the grandest demonstrations of confidence in the sublime cause for which the brave soldiers of the Union were fighting, and has given those soldiers that encouragement and enthusiasm without which no armies could have sustained so severe and protracted a contest.

But the City of New-York was not alone foremost in originating and preserving the conflict through which we have just passed. It has cheerfully done far more than its share in contributing men and means to meet the extraordinary necessities of the government. It has equipped our soldiers for the field, freely and liberally supported their families at home, and repeatedly sent its citizen-soldiers to the defence of the National Capital and the relief of neighboring States. The City of New-York is overwhelmingly Democratic, and these representative acts have but expressed the sentiments of the masses of our people. It is, therefore, most appropriate that at this, the first mass meeting of the Democracy that has assembled in our city since the termination of the war, we should inaugurate our proceedings by mutual congratulations upon the restoration of the union of the States under such auspices and with such a President as to give every guarantee of a permanent settlement of our national troubles upon those principles of equality, concord and justice on which that Union was originally formed, and which the constitution was so wisely framed to secure and perpetuate.

We accord to our gallant defenders on land and sea, who have achieved victories immortal in their fame, the places of honor in our midst, and to extend to them our fervent thanks for their inestimable services and our cordial welcome to their homes. And it is an especial cause of congratulation that at the head of the ticket, which we meet to ratify, stands the name of Major-Gen. Henry W. Slocum, one of the bravest and most successful of our military leaders, than whom none better deserves the gratitude of the country; and that other heroes, also conspicuous in the armies of the Union, have received that recognition in the nominations to which their soldierly services and personal qualifications so eminently entitle them.

But we meet, not alone for congratulation, but for counsel. Duties, no less solemn and responsible than those which devolved on the founders of this government, now await us upon the very threshold of the peace we celebrate. Are we to live united, peaceful and prosperous in the wise ordination of the constitution, or is the radical sentiment of aggression upon fundamental rights, which seems to have risen like a vengeful spirit to drag the country into new causes of disturbance, disquiet, controversy and contention? Shall the great State of New-York decide for the ascendancy of the Democratic party, whose principles are those of the constitution; or for the dominance at this critical period of the Republican party, two-thirds of whose members, knowing no magnanimity and guided by no statesmanship, would break down every limit of the original compact between the States in a vain but disastrous attempt to repeal the laws of nature, of society, and of political equality? Shall the President of the United States, schooled in the Democratic doctrines, and fully equal to the requirements of this important crisis, be heartily sustained; or shall those who denounce and oppose him be upheld by the vote of the greatest State in the Union, which will assuredly be claimed as an indorsement of radical principles, and a judgment in favor of their enforcement? These are the questions before the people of New-York.

It cannot be denied that by the election of the Democratic ticket, upon the platform on which our candidates are nominated, President Johnson will be unqualifiedly and emphatically sustained in the great constitutional work of reconstruction which he has so ably prosecuted, and that he will be assisted and strengthened amid the trying duties which he is so wisely, courageously and conscientiously seeking to perform. On the other hand, it is equally certain that if the Republican party shall succeed in this canvass, under the lead of Sumner, Wilson, Stevens, Wendell Phillips, and their co-conspirators, the President will be virtually condemned, and his administration thus controlled by a party, the majority of which oppose his actions, denounce his policy, and endeavor to subdue his will. The issue involves not only justice to the Southern people, who have been overthrown by arms, and who have evinced a willingness to accept the results of the struggle they invoked, but also the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole country. Men of New-York will you hesitate upon this issue?

Cordially ratifying the nominations of Major-Gen. Henry W. Slocum for Secretary of State, Lucius Robinson for Comptroller, John Van Buren for Attorney-General, Gen. Marsena R. Patrick for Treasurer, Sylvanus H. Sweet for State Engineer and Surveyor, Cornelius W. Armstrong for Canal Commissioner, Col. Andrew J. McNett for Inspector of State Prisons, Edwin O. Berrin for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, we present them for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. Their names are wholly unexceptionable. Conspicuous for their gallantry, their sacrifices and their public services, and with characters and qualifications which will dignify and adorn these offices of civil trust in this State, they are worthy of the great party which has placed them before the people as candidates for such important and honorable positions. And as our platform of principles, in harmony with the views herein expressed, we emphatically approve and adopt the following admirable resolutions of the recent Democratic State Convention:

Mr. Kelly then introduced Gen. Slocum to the audience, who greeted him with great enthusiasm, after which the General said:

SPEECH OF GEN. SLOCUM.

Fellow-Citizens: For four years we have been engaged in a desperate war for the Union. Victory and peace have crowned our arms. Our recent enemies salute the old flag with the same loyalty as before the war. Peace has her victories as well as war, and we are now fighting for them. The Union is not yet restored, although all her armed enemies are subdued. I believe President Johnson [applause] has planned a campaign against its enemies, as fine in its details as those of Grant and Sherman, which resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion. Wilson, of Massachusetts, [hisses,] not three months ago, said he belonged to a party that had never been beaten; that he himself had never been beaten; as one, too, who believed in negro suffrage; and yet to-day he is in your midst, declaring himself a supporter of President Johnson. The Democratic and patriotic City of New-York sent her full share of men to the army during the war, and I hope she will now have her influence felt on the side of the Union, and not with those who are opposed to President Johnson. If you want to find an opponent of President Johnson and an opponent of his policy, you will have to look for him elsewhere than in the ranks of the Democratic party. [Applause.]

Mr. Kelly then introduced Mr. Blair as an old Democrat, a son of an old Democrat, one of a family of Democrats, who for the past few years has been identified with another party, but who now is back again in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Mr. Blair was received with applause, and after a few words of personal explanation as to his present attitude before the people, claiming that although he had changed sides, his patriotism must not be doubted, he proceeded substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. BLAIR.

Fellow-Citizens, Republicans and Democrats; I need not tell you that the late issues that distracted patriots, the lovers of our constitution, have worked out a common result, which should bring them together in one party, as the effort to reach it as soldiers in the war brought them together in arms to save the constitution. The simple aphorism, "The Federal Union must be preserved," was the answer of Jackson to John Cataline Calhoun's State-rights abstractions to countenance his conspiracy against the rights of the States and the great nation they composed. The Union is preserved by that final arbiter, war; and the triumph of the government has been achieved by leaders and soldiers of both the great parties, however divided about the cause and conduct of the war; and I thank God that this cause, the fruit of that forbidden tree "whose mortal taste brought death into the world and all our woes," has, with common consent, been extirpated from our institutions. The Democrats, who broke their party organization to accomplish this deliverance, and assumed the party name of Republicans, and planted its standard on middle ground, between the Abolitionists, who would subvert the constitution to attain their object, and the Democrats, who adhere to slavery to oppose the fatal means proposed by their opponents, rallied a new party, which sought to confine the slaveholding power in such limits that its political power would be lost by being environed with vastly superior and constantly growing Free State majorities, tending gradually to suffocate and extinguish it. Their political power lost, the ambition of the Southern aristocracy would fall with it. The cordon of freedom once drawn round the section of slavery, even those who built their hopes upon it admitted that, like the scorpion in a ring of fire, it would die by its own bite. The very apprehension of it has produced that result. The Republican convention at Pittsburgh, which united Democrats and Abolitionists who were content with the limitation and gradual extermination of slavery, and their success on a second trial in installing a President to arrest the extension of slavery prompted that frenzy in those who foresaw that non-extension was extinction. The war they so madly made was the ring of fire in which slavery perished. This was the instant accomplishment of the policy to which the Republican scheme looked as a remote consummation. Although devoutly wished, and comes sadly burdened with a vast cost of blood and treasure, it is hailed with rapture by every liberal heart. It finishes the mission on which the fusion of Whigs and Democrats, and moderate Abolitionists set out at Pittsburgh. All the parties to that convention seem so to consider it. Such of the Whigs and Abolitionists as relapse into their old party propensities seize upon the unhinged state in which constitutional barriers are left by civil war, to break into its structure, and destroying its whole internal economy as consisting of States confederated into a nation—the National Constitution embracing and imparting vigor to the State laws and constitutions made in conformity to it, and so becoming a part of it. The basis of all laws and constitutions is the suffrage of the people. The framers of our government, State and National, made this the common foundation, and to bring this principle to the hearts and homes of the people, and its practical operation immediately under their supervision and control, the people, through their immediate representatives in their respective State legislatures, are made supreme as to the bestowal of the right of suffrage which animates both the governments of the States and the United States. The wisdom of this great creative principle thus confided by the constitution to the people in their domestic governments is seen in the fact, that but for this provision, there is at this moment a sectional majority in Congress ready to expel from, or keep out of that body, the representatives of many Southern States, unless they yield to the dictation of that majority the power to impose a condition of suffrage which these very States that made the Constitution of the United States abjured from the beginning. This daring attempt, which, if successful, would, in effect, be an abrogation of the constitution by a body which has no being without it, has an aim far beyond the establishment of negro suffrage in the States exhibiting it.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE,

if it had no other effect than that of altering the State of a poll, and acting as a balance of power in the hands of one section of the country to cast the election against the will of the owners of the soil, the wealth and intelligence of the other section, would be intolerable; but it would bring in its train other incalculable evils, the worst of which would be the creation of a mixed, degraded cast of laborers, much more fatal to the peace of the government than negro slavery during the first two centuries of its existence. In its first stage four millions of black freedmen as laborers in the field could not but give character to the whole class engaged in agriculture, to say nothing of the mechanical classes. Every white man in the field would find himself reduced in wages as in functions to the negro standard, and negro equality thus established would bring down all white operatives to their level; and thus reduced in their political importance and manual pursuits, every Anglo-Saxon who had enterprise and capacity for the effort would fly from the section in which his habitual pride of superiority and his instinctive prejudices of race were humbled. Those of the dispirited class of whites, incapable of effort from long indulgence and dependence on the servile institution, would sink beneath the negro, or at least become his fellow, until the whole demoralized class of white laborers, in common with the already adopted class of black hirelings in the South, would be the subjected victims of the moneyed and landed aristocracy of that region. This new feudal system of white and black and mixed serfdom would then be more than oppressive and degrading, because it would be that of hireling, menial service, not military, under lords paramount. The sturdy independent laborers of the North and of Europe, would be more thoroughly than hitherto deterred from emigration to the sunny South, where they find upstart landlords and moneyed capitalists, aided by closer-fisted and more lynx-eyed agents and overseers than the titled gentry of the old country or the cotton lords of the new ever employed to subdue the masses to bear the burdens of insatiate ambition and avarice. The exclusion of foreign labor would not be as hitherto, merely from reluctance to associate, even as superiors, with a sooty race of obnoxious habitudes and instincts and revolting odor—the result of the barbarian life of their African ancestry, and of subjugation in their own persons to brutal labor under the eye of an overseer; but it would be the necessity now of embracing as equals those whom they always considered inferior—of recognizing at once the law of amalgamation for those who would become the yoke-fellows of this hireling class—blended with them by the law in a common destiny—could not look beyond it to create the affinities of marriage. The result would be, that, as in St. Domingo, there would be a mixed race of better blood than the blacks constantly relapsing to them; for none can believe but that the higher order in the State would utterly abjure all connubial connection with either the negro or the adulterated generations. It is true, that like Frederick Douglas, men might arise swarthy rather than sooty, with Saxon contour—with long, smooth locks, once black, turned prematurely white as if to deny his origin. Yet, like him, all such would be compelled to resort to their colored relations for wives, for none but the most abandoned women of the white race marry with them. In a late speech to an association of blacks in Baltimore, made by Douglas—a speech of lofty eloquence I admit, and worthy of the great apostle of our time, the gifted Beecher, and transcending in power all previous efforts of his disciple—he points to the able men among the creoles of St. Domingo, who arose to assert the liberties and vindicate not their equality, but superiority over the French and Spanish races in that island by their extermination. There is much food for rumination in this pregnant suggestion, if we connect it with the plan proposed by Mr. Stevens, the leader of the majority in the House of Representatives, and by Mr. Sumner, who stands in a similar attitude in the Senate. I have no doubt the four millions of freedmen might, in time, work out for the South a catastrophe like that of St. Domingo, if governed on the plan proposed by Messrs. Sumner and Stevens, countenanced by Mr. Beecher. Mr. Greeley, in his paper the 4th of October last, gives a happy prospect for the freedmen: "The negroes are flocking to schools, tottling children, mothers with babes at their breast, workingmen after their day's toil is over, aged patriarchs and white-headed grand dames, all may be seen pouring over their primers wherever the teachers of the Freedman's Aid Societies are stationed. They learn with wonderful rapidity," &c. All goes well with them. How is it with the poor whites, according to Mr. Greeley? He goes on: "Meanwhile neither the adult poor whites nor their children have any such propensities. Their stolid apathy not even the artillery of contending armies has dispelled. They are as lazy and listless, as inert and abject as ever. Their social position is that of serfs of the soil. Landless they squat on some rich man's estate and soon become his debtor, and keep out of jail by his mercy alone. Their large families soon make this serfdom perpetual. They are not so well fed nor so well dressed as the slaves; hence the poor whites and the negroes hate each other. The two classes correspond to the laboring and pauper classes elsewhere. The negro is the laborer." There is more of this in the *Tribune's* article, all meant to prove that the poor white is hopelessly depraved beneath the negro. I do not deny that the care of the master has saved the slave from many of the ills of poverty. Negro slavery has created three classes in the South: the master class, that constitutes the oligarchy; the dependent negro caste, which is provided and cared for by the master; and the poor whites, the outcasts, which the cheaper labor of slaves has thrown off to dwell in hovels and live on patches, occasional jobs, hunting, fishing, gleanings, and even worse shifts, &c. It is evident, from the whole tenor of the radical policy, that the negro constitutes the essential part of it, and is to be a massive weight in its politics. We have seen how the old master is to be disposed of. Negro equality, with the help of pains and penalties, is to deprive him of property, to expel him from the South, or reduce him to insignificance there by political disfranchisement, and the still more deeply felt social humiliation. The lower class of whites will then be easily subordinated to the negro and put in a condition of amalgamation with them, and so make one mongrel race of laborers to fall into rank and march into the cotton fields in the pay of Northern capitalists and manufacturers, and under the command of their managers. This system would in time bring it about that there would be in the South no Saxons but general Saxons, and the plantations would all become the plantations of a New-England instead of a Southern oligarchy. It is for this end we are to have negro equality, negro suffrage, negro freedmen's associations, negro troops to take full possession of the country; while the rights of the white race in the constitution, in the soil, in all the improvements of property to which their civilization has given birth is to be surrendered, and they are to be crushed under the mountain of national debt, which will squeeze out the last penny of its means if not drawn out by prosecutions and confiscations.

ISOLATE THE NEGRO.

If the negroes are ever to be free, equal and independent, they must have a place of refuge set off and secured to them by the common consent of all the States of the Union, of all the republics on the continent. Such a land of promise is now held out to them by the Liberal Government of Mexico. It beckons them to the rich region stretching round the Gulf of Mexico from the Rio Grande. Have we not a right to accept it for them, and unite with the struggling people and President of the Mexican republic in restoring it from foreign domination, and confirming to our freedmen population a home in a new land—in a climate congenial to their physical constitutions and their habits, and presenting in the productions of its soil everything which their agricultural skill is accustomed to rear in perfection, and will at once raise them above want to independence. In the region to which they are invited they would become a line of demarcation between the United States and Mexico, and along its maritime frontier a coast-guard against foreign invasion—under the wing of the Republic of Mexico on one side, under that of the United States on the other, and the freedom of the people guaranteed by both; all its political institutions built on the models of its neighbors and fostered by them, without intrusion from any, would certainly hold out a promise of a right of suffrage, securing an equality, and the opportunity of pursuing happiness in their own way, which they can never obtain in the bosom of the Southern States, filled with their old masters and a daring military race of white soldiers, reduced to poverty by their presence, and excited to an increased hostility to a race by a war waged for their deliverance, and the threat to make them rivals in the government and in the sovereign rights over the country which the white man claims as his own exclusively.

A MEXICAN WAR.

But it is said we cannot undertake a new war for the sake of the negro. I say we must for our own sakes, when a foreign monarch makes the conquest of a republic on our confines and the overthrow of its free institutions the accompaniment and the aid to a rebellion designed to ruin our own. The avowal of the purpose of the invasion in the declaration that it was to give "ascendancy to the Latin race" over the southern section of our continent, with a blow struck like that of lightning, making a wreck of republican government in Mexico, admonishes the people of the United States that there is no safety for their own freedom but in driving out the military tyranny which has taken foothold at our most exposed portals. On a late occasion I presented some views on this subject, and quoted a parliamentary debate in England, showing that the government of England and her greatest statesmen not only had supported but applauded the stand our government had taken against a like aggression, when merely threatened by the Holy Alliance, as the highest proof of the patriotic spirit of our people, ready, not only to risk everything to defend their own liberties, but to go beyond it and fight for any other people thus assailed on this continent. Are we in the flush of victory over the rebellion, which brought the foreign invader into our country, with the million of gallant soldiers of both our late warring sections willing to make a crusade for the deliverance of the Mexican Republic, now to cower under the frown of a Bonaparte? England turned her back on the designs of this feline enemy, who holds out to her, nevertheless, his velvet paw. Her commonalty will compel the government to sustain the cause to which Canning pledged her. And what will Russia do? She is the friend of the United States, and has manifested her friendship in the most painful crisis of our late unhappy trials. What she will do, not for us, but for herself, should we encounter the heir of her most formidable invader, and recently himself her invader in a most tender and exposed point, requires no prophet to foresee. As to what Russia thinks about our rights to defend our country and its institutions from the menace to which we are now subjected from the same quarter, I think I can show from an extract from a foreign correspondent, which I will read. I will not disclose the source from which it comes. It is enough I know and assure you it comes from one who understands the sentiment on this subject which prevails in the Russian court.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

I address you, my friends, not as a party man. The time is pregnant with issues in which are involved the fate of races, of the government of the nations of this continent, and possibly those of Europe. The most stringent stickler for party organization, as the means of continuing power in the hands of party associates, if he is a patriot, will embrace all parties to restore the conceptions of the fathers of the constitution in their sublime simplicity. I am a Democrat of the Jefferson-Jackson type—a Republican of the Lincoln-Johnson stamp. The War Democrat and the War Republican who united in our armies to follow the Democrat Grant to the field, to assert the cause of the Union under the constitution, and to *fight it out on that line*, constitute the party men who will combine in the ranks of civil life, and, I hope, under the lead of Andrew Johnson, to make our people one people of a race of one complexion—our country one country under a homogeneous constitution. I will be found an humble follower in that rank and file. Those who have been most prominent and ardent in the war for the Union, now that the triumph is achieved, will be the most assiduous in binding up the wounds. Now that the sword has done its work in cutting the cancer from our constitution, which was eating into its vitals, those who wielded it will the most strenuously insist on the removal of every morbid root, lest the ulcer be renewed, and never may be healed. They are not friends to the Anglo-Saxon constitution who would mingle with its life-blood that which is to come from the veins of a people whose thousand years of indurating African slavery has only been softened by centuries of servitude here. They are not friends to either race who would shut up the two nations, as different as black and white, as equals, and competitors for everything that brings even the closest kindred into strife. The attempt to take from the white man the control of a government created by himself for himself by giving the negro the right of suffrage to control it, aided by the power of Northern States to make the attempt effective, would be the beginning of new civil wars, extending beyond the limits of the last. They are not Republicans who violate the plain letter of the constitution to compass an object so fraught with danger to free government in all sections of our country—so certainly leading to the destruction of the unhappy race for whose benefit the proposed renovation is said to be intended. They are not Republicans who would exclude from Congress the representatives of the South to compel their States to resign their constitutional rights and receive dictation from the North. They are not Republicans who propose to strip the States of one-half of the Union of the right of self-government and convert them into Territories, to receive law from sister States, executed by their soldiery. They are not Republicans who would create treason by *ex post facto* laws, condemn without a trial, and confiscate the lands and inheritance of the master on the pretence of absenteeism of owners, and put the freedmen in their places. They are not Republicans who consider the white race of the South a conquered foreign people, who have no rights except those given by the conqueror. Nor is he a Republican who holds that differences growing out of the abandonment of the original principles of the Republican party, marked in this later programme of its leaders as *"little differences"* that may be discussed, but tolerated, to enable the party acting on them to hold the power they have grasped. This is not a new idea promulgated at Yonkers by the Senator from Massachusetts a few days since. It was once characterized by a much greater Massachusetts man than himself as the *"cohesive power of public plunder."* I do not belong to this new party of Republicans, but to that inaugurated at Pittsburg, reinforced at Chicago, and which concluded its great mission in the Presidential election of 1864, and in the consummation resulting from the war—the uniting of the whole confederacy of States under the national ægis.

When the orator referred to Mr. Beecher, the name was received with hisses. One man in the audience exclaimed, "Hurrah for Beecher!" which was received with cries of, "Put him out!" An Irishman turned round and said, "Try it!" when the interruption ceased, and the speaker proceeded. While dwelling on the subject of equality between blacks and whites, the speaker was again interrupted, and the question asked, "What did Jefferson's mulatto son say about that?" [Sensation.]

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Blair was vociferously applauded.

REMARKS OF MR. JOHN VAN BUREN.

The chairman introduced John Van Buren, who was loudly cheered on coming forward. Mr. Van Buren returned his thanks to the audience for the welcome he had received, and congratulated the Democratic party upon the large and intelligent gathering which he saw before him; he also congratulated those present upon the prospect of the party in this State at the approaching election. Never, in his opinion, was there a time when the party so much enjoyed the confidence of the people as at present. A crisis has arisen in the history of the country, when several States which have been in rebellion are about to present themselves to Congress, and ask to be received. The President says that if those States will abolish slavery that he will insist on their reception, whether they give the negro the right to vote or not. On the same platform the Democratic party stands. Mr. Van Buren then discussed the positions held by various parties on the question of negro suffrage. He disagreed with Butler, in holding that those who had served in the army should have the right to vote. Women have done much during the late war for the success of the Union armies, yet no one asks that they may vote. So, also, with the minor—those between 18 and 21—who served in the army; no one asks that they may vote. The speaker said that he was not in favor of giving the elective franchise to the colored man who can read and write; nor to deprive such white person of it as cannot read and write. He said that the ability to read and write is not so universal as many suppose. Recently he had occasion to issue subpenas to forty persons in Knox County, thirty of whom made their mark; and Knox had always been a good Democratic county. [Laughter.] Here, in New-York, where there is so much intelligence and culture, the Democratic party is strongly in the majority. [Applause.] The speaker referred to President Johnson—who could not write when of age—as an illustration that the ability to read and write should not be made a condition to the privilege of voting. The Republican party, by the action of its principal leaders, is in favor of negro suffrage; and the Democratic party is opposed to negro suffrage. President Johnson has placed himself on the Democratic platform. [Applause.] The speaker alluded to the recent radical speech of Wendell Phillips, and said that Sumner and Wilson dare not denounce him. The negroes, he said, are told to study the great political questions of the day, which few white men can understand, [laughter] and to vote as their Northern teachers tell them. The recent speech of Senator Doolittle, in which the latter predicted that a war would ensue between the two races in the South if negroes were given the right to vote, was next alluded to. The speaker referred to the visit of Hon. Henry Wilson to this State, fresh from Massachusetts, to inform us what the issue is at the present time. He said he did not want his audience to confound the Massachusetts Wilson with Col. Billy Wilson. [Laughter and applause.] Both are self-made men, but Billy Wilson is a Colonel who fights, while the Massachusetts Colonel does not. [Laughter.] It has been charged, the speaker continued, that one of the parties is disloyal—which one is it? [Laughter.] The career of Slocum, Patrick, and the other candidates of the Democratic party were next spoken of, and the candidates highly eulogized. Mr. Van Buren said that the public debt is twice as large as it would have been if the Union armies had not been placed in the hands of political Generals, such as Banks, Butler and Schurz. They should have been intrusted to such men as Grant, Sherman and Slocum. The national bonds and the question of taxation was next discussed. The speaker said he held some of those bonds, and he was willing that they should be taxed as a matter of policy. The time will come when the taxes will become so burdensome that, unless United States bonds are taxed, they will be repudiated. The question of State rights was next taken up, and Andrew Johnson was claimed as a State rights Democrat. He was placed in the Presidential chair by the hands of Providence, and the Democratic party now rallies to his support. Unless circumstances change, the speaker will support Andrew Johnson for President in 1868; he will refuse to "swap horses while crossing the stream." What the speaker wished to know was, whether Mr. Seward, Weed and others will do the same. Ever since the speaker had first nominated President Johnson, the Republican press has denounced him. He thought it a poor way to support Mr. Johnson. If they were to support the President in company with the speaker, the latter thought it injudicious to do so by abusing him. It would be a good way to show their sympathy with President Johnson for the Republican leaders to turn in and support the speaker. [Laughter and applause.] In alluding to a late speech of Henry Wilson, the orator said he doubted whether President Johnson had ever expressed a wish to the Massachusetts Senator that the Republican ticket in this State might be elected; and if the Senator should assert that he had, he would want a witness before he would accept the General's word for it. In conclusion, the speaker said that he looked upon Andrew Johnson as a patriot and a statesman, who was prudent and earnest. He has shown much wisdom in his addresses, not only to white men but to black. In none of his speeches has he advocated negro suffrage. [Applause.] The speaker was opposed to the reëstablishment of slavery in any of the Southern States, and was also in favor of the constitutional amendment, to prevent any State from reëstablishing slavery. He believed the patriot in the Presidential chair should be sustained. He has shown a high order of wisdom in his efforts to restore the Union. He was brought up at the foot of Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren and the old Democratic leaders, and the speaker would support him. When the election closes, let it be shown that New-York has decided for the Union and the constitution. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. COX, OF OHIO.

The chairman introduced as the last speaker Mr. Cox, formerly Democratic Congressman from Ohio, but who is now a resident of this city. The speaker said that he had nearly given up politics, yet he had never left the Democratic platform. He had no apology to make for leaving the party. [Laughter.] The Democratic party does not support Andrew Johnson because he is President, nor because he is Andrew Johnson, but because he has taken a place upon the great principles of the Democratic party. The speaker claimed that during the rebellion the Democratic governors of Northern States responded liberally to the calls of the government for men and money, and said that Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, raised 80,000 men, more men than there were arms-bearing population in that State! A reference to the agency of Gov. Seymour, of this State, in raising men, was received with vociferous cheers. In referring to the leaders of the Republican party, Mr. Cox said that some of them must be dismissed by President Johnson, for they stunk in the nostrils of the people. He wanted to see Wilson, Sumner and others of the radical leaders decapitated.

Mr. Cox spoke with much spirit, and his remarks were well received. The large audience adjourned at a late hour, with repeated cheers for their candidates.

Obituary.

DEATH OF COMMODORE LYNCH.

W. F. Lynch, formerly a Commodore in the United States Navy, but latterly of the rebel navy, died on the 17th, in Baltimore, at the age of sixty-four. He was a native of Virginia, and entered the service as a Midshipman in 1819. In 1828 he became a Lieutenant, in 1849 Commander, and Captain in 1856. In 1847, Lieut. Lynch planned an expedition to explore the course of the Jordan and the shores of the Dead Sea, which received the sanction of the government, and in November of that year he sailed for Smyrna, with a small but well organized party. On his arrival at that port, he repaired to Constantinople, to obtain the required authority from the Turkish Government to pass through Palestine. He found no difficulty in accomplishing this, and subsequently, in engaging Arabs, camels, &c. The party was landed in the Bay of Acre, March 31, 1848, and immediately proceeded to the Lake of Tiberias, and commenced the navigation of the Jordan to the Dead Sea. The results of this expedition were given to the world by Lieut. Lynch, in a finely illustrated volume, which went through seven editions in a short time.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, Lynch entered the Confederate service, and great things were expected of him. But his exploits were limited to the naval operations in Albemarle Sound in the Spring of 1862, when the rebel navy in those waters was utterly destroyed by the Union vessels under Commodore (now Admiral) Goldsborough. Since that time his career has been entirely uneventful.

Change of Hour of the Stonington Line of Steamers.—On and after Monday next the Stonington line of steamers will leave New-York at 4 P. M., instead of 5 P. M.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

RESULT OF THE TWO DAYS' WORK.

Only Fifty-two Thousand Names Recorded.

Comparison of the Registry with the Vote for President.

Prospect of a Light Vote Next Month.

We give below tables showing the number of votes cast in every election district in the city at the last Presidential election, together with the number of electors who were registered on Tuesday and Wednesday as voters entitled to participate in the elections of November and December next. Of the two hundred and fifty Boards of Registry one hundred and eighty-five were required to sit yesterday, and sixty-five ought to have completed their first session on Tuesday evening; but a number of boards, sitting in districts wherein less than four hundred votes were cast at the last general election, held their books open and registered names yesterday despite the law. Among these (if there was no error in making returns last night,) were the Tenth District of the Seventeenth Ward, the Eighth of the Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth of the Sixteenth Ward, the Fourth, Ninth and Twelfth of the Eighteenth Ward, the Sixth and Eighth of the Twenty-first Ward, and the Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth of the Twenty-second Ward. Ten Registry Boards that, according to the figures, should have continued in session yesterday did not sit, or were not reported as sitting, at the time when our figures were received. We have no report of yesterday's proceedings in the Eighth District of the Eighth Ward, and the figures in certain other districts may not have reached us accurately; but our tables are believed to be as nearly accurate as it was possible to make them last night, and they give us an aggregate of fifty-two thousand and twenty-four electors whose names were registered on Tuesday and Wednesday:

VOTE OF 1863.—FIRST WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	42	604	341	4	40	116	34
2	63	491	400	5	34	311	40
3	34	640	830				
Total					213	2162	1153

SECOND WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	127	144	78	2	59	194	107
Total					186	338	185

THIRD WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	77	223	122	3	53	112	53
2	86	121	65	4	11	44	13
Total					227	500	253

FOURTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	162	296	148	5	17	258	68
2	77	506	173	6	14	325	81
3	34	369	182	7	45	343	126
4	85	324	104				
Total					434	2418	981

FIFTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	92	198	68	5	85	351	308
2	92	159	58	6	137	269	353
3	103	285	145	7	158	269	111
4	277	229	377	8	78	278	58
Total					1022	2038	1475

SIXTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	10	64	20	6	61	655	268
2	32	247	52	7	28	259	75
3	41	338	93	8	45	295	151
4	55	382	215	9	28	699	275
5	21	518	253				
Total					329	3457	1402

SEVENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	108	367	170	7	146	221	188
2	56	596	255	8	119	342	300
3	120	301	216	9	118	370	281
4	70	269	61	10	50	475	197
5	96	413	275	11	72	331	170
6	275	405	259				
Total					1232	4090	3473

EIGHTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	130	244	129	7	221	380	274
2	177	410	257	8	220	334	142
3	110	266	86	9	156	264	222
4	131	182	120	10	71	290	114
5	76	186	104	11	101	255	155
6	180	176	96	12	46	215	64
Total					1621	3203	1763

NINTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	246	475	135	10	217	281	140
2	363	314	187	11	288	408	246
3	513	463	190	12	190	306	153
4	297	272	143	13	—	—	166
5	311	291	297	14	—	—	161
6	223	183	189	15	—	—	226
7	364	242	235	16	—	—	327
8	268	328	144	17	—	—	82
9	208	281	264				
Total					3488	3844	3214

TENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	292	331	167	5	316	402	218
2	315	422	167	6	288	339	192
3	278	457	255	7	—	—	206
4	201	396	291	8	—	—	249
Total					1690	2347	1777

ELEVENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	119	353	258	10	94	183	68
2	112	572	301	11	140	203	117
3	144	362	264	12	85	299	93
4	178	369	407	13	78	405	263
5	152	317	262	14	156	263	256
6	84	157	129	15	50	186	57
7	75	410	237	16	107	311	302
8	109	345	210	17	48	214	118
9	140	203	74	18	57	311	158
Total					1928	5490	3589

TWELFTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	93	249	290	4	411	389	903
2	208	440	426	5	89	404	133
3	293	679	677	6	181	337	91
Total					1275	2498	2742

THIRTEENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	199	366	222	5	153	306	255
2	174	414	280	6	139	267	160
3	122	526	318	7	58	183	76
4	119	409	206	8	142	297	204
Total					1106	2767	1723

FOURTEENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	59	187	86	6	139	356	267
2	29	670	301	7	115	259	144
3	102	620	170	8	80	319	339
4	41	609	283	9	82	561	328
5	130	363	202	10	82	285	104
Total					859	4229	2224

FIFTEENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	289	260	378	6	273	127	98
2	271	275	251	7	159	85	72
3	137	294	174	8	251	285	235
4	341	226	432	9	210	160	91
5	161	88	110	10	153	171	116
Total					2245	1970	1948

SIXTEENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	307	298	242	8	29	125	318
2	302	454	313	9	387	275	226
3	364	470	275	10	235	287	234
4	303	351	303	11	—	—	202
5	305	388	183	12	—	—	334
6	424	382	252	13	—	—	34
7	212	463	234	14	—	—	100
Total					2868	3478	3150

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	251	248	137	13	155	290	236
2	264	377	148	14	43	451	139
3	262	352	148	15	95	404	111
4	257	358	183	16	213	361	174
5	319	409	182	17	99	436	190
6	287	228	138	18	106	446	138
7	403	327	197	19	211	444	134
8	104	364	130	20	—	—	102
9	60	489	217	21	—	—	233
10	66	210	167	22	—	—	234
11	108	412	183	23	—	—	173
12	141	426	257				
Total					3427	7032	4910

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	366	214	381	9	158	243	190
2	452	301	319	10	68	306	109
3	488	287	338	11	154	317	262
4	178	124	149	12	46	346	215
5	176	154	160	13	34	488	163
6	206	355	280	14	36	318	176
7	181	290	261	15	58	411	216
8	87	200	123				
Total					2678	4354	3332

NINETEENTH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	203	507	201	7	191	477	160
2	157	434	258	8	191	281	248
3	247	392	194	9	247	369	187
4	240	467	312	10	—	—	258
5	103	299	324	11	—	—	276
6	302	348	296	12	—	—	332
Total					1941	3674	3041

TWENTIETH WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	83	440	260	11	224	507	171
2	189	303	260	12	186	836	253
3	273	588	438	13	182	357	262
4	173	360	159	14	311	427	154
5	101	506	215	15	—	—	271
6	328	245	80	16	—	—	239
7	321	224	196	17	—	—	190
8	164	419	207	18	—	—	188
9	170	474	185	19	—	—	190
10	189	367	213	20	—	—	288
Total					2474	5553	4358

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	159	319	217	8	185	148	185
2	127	426	189	9	205	255	181
3	164	414	370	10	238	309	230
4	141	446	421	11	287	258	230
5	125	437	413	12	290	204	265
6	84	278	160	13	378	185	407
7	66	334	206	14	320	176	703
Total					2767	4189	4176

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.	District.	Abraham Lincoln.	George B. McClellan.	Total present Registry.
1	135	398	292	10	163	313	70
2	248	420	330	11	187	434	118
3	248	394	301	12	60	306	65
4	281	280	261	13	79	216	163
5	169	227	128	14	78	134	117
6	137	165	147	15	—	—	184
7	144	278	252	16	—	—	92
8	200	218	154	17	—	—	208
9	232	356	330				
Total					2372	4145	3207

Total registry in the city 52,024

Nomination for Assembly.

The Union Convention of the Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward, met last evening at the Union Headquarters, No. 245 Eighth-avenue, and nominated Henry F. Ranney as candidate for member of the Assembly.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Rains and High Winds—From Hayti.

Havana, Saturday, Oct. 14.

During the first week of October very heavy rains and high winds were experienced almost all over the island. In Cienfuegos there was almost a hurricane; business suspended; no newspaper issued for a week, and the inhabitants shut themselves up in their houses. In Matanzas it rained almost unceasingly for a week, with high winds.

At Trinidad it was the same, and at Sagua la Grande the River Sagua overflowed its banks and inundated nearly a quarter part of the city. Houses were filled and nearly covered by the flood, and, in order to escape from them, boats had to be used. The water was high enough in some parts to cover the telegraph poles, thus destroying telegraphic communication, and railroad trains were obliged to stop running on account of damage done to the track. Several lives were lost by drowning, and a great deal of misery caused.

Last Tuesday being the thirty-fifth birthday of Her Majesty Isabel II., it was, by the orders of the Captain-General, celebrated with all the honors.

Don Jose Maria Campos del Campo, Count of Santovenia, well known in this capital, died on the 9th inst. His funeral took place on the 11th inst., from his house in the Plaza de Armas, with a degree of pomp and magnificence befitting his high rank and many friends.

By the French steamer *Caravelle* the following in regard to Hayti is received:

The only vessel that President Geffrard employed in the blockade of the rebel ports, was taken by a party of 300 men, in three schooners, who went in search of her, and after a few shots boarded and captured her. Strange to say, she is reported to be a steamer, but having no guns. She had done the rebels a great deal of damage by capturing their supplies. They are much elated over their prize. Geffrard, at last accounts, was at Port-au-Prince.

The British gunboat *Bull Dog*, and an American war vessel, (name unknown,) were at Cape Haytien.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Session of U. S. District Court—The Legislature—Brutal Murder.

Nashville, Tenn., Monday, Oct. 16.

The United States District Court, Judge C. F. Fregg presiding, commenced its session to-day. A large number of indictments for conspiracy and treason were disposed of.

In the State Senate the members have occupied the day in debating whether negroes shall be allowed to give testimony in the courts of Tennessee. No result was attained. The discussion will probably be prolonged indefinitely.

Brutal murders are of daily occurrence here. M. J. Whitman, tender of the railroad bridge, was foully murdered last night and thrown into the river.

A severe stabbing affray occurred in Dedrick-street this morning.

Marine Casualties.

Holmes' Hole, Sunday, Oct. 15.

The schooner *Red Jacket*, from Savannah, for Boston, has arrived here with two men sick. One man died on board this morning, of fever.

The schooner *Carroll*, from Machias, for New-York, has put in here, with loss of both anchors and chains, having been ashore on Nantucket in the gale of the 12th inst.

The schooner *Superior*, of Millbridge, with a cargo of coal, also went ashore on Nantucket, and became a total loss.

Sandy Hook, Wednesday, Oct. 18—10 A. M.

A fore-and-aft schooner, supposed to be bound out is on fire off the Highlands.

Sandy Hook, Wednesday, Oct. 18—A. M.

The fire on board that schooner has been put out, and she is now making her way up to port.

The Grand Excursion to the Oil Regions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Pithole, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

A party of two hundred and sixty American capitalists, Senators, Congressmen, bankers, railroad men and editors arrived here this evening to survey the wonders of the Pithole region. They represent capital amounting to a hundred and fifty million dollars. To-morrow they visit Rino and Oil City, and among other things break ground for a new line of railroad to this point, which is destined to make important changes in the cost and distribution of petroleum.

Movements of Military Men.

Nashville, Monday, Oct. 16.

Col. R. M. Sawyer, of Gen. Sherman's staff, has been in the city for a few days. He leaves to-night to assume the position of Chief of Staff.

Gen. Sherman is at St. Louis.

Maj.-Gen. Hastings has arrived here. It is reported that he will soon assume the duties of Commandant of the District of Middle Tennessee.

Gen. Fisk and the Negroes.

Nashville, Monday, Oct. 16.

Gen. Fisk, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, announces that after the passage of bills by the different States protecting in the courts the negroes, he will abolish in his department all matters connected with the civil status of the negro.

Fire at Detroit.

Detroit, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

A fire broke out in the Michigan Central freight shed at 8 o'clock to-night, entirely destroying the freight buildings and contents from Third-street to the old elevator. The loss will be heavy, as a great quantity of freight was burned. The fire originated from a barrel of kerosene bursting and becoming ignited.

The Fenian Congress.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The Fenian Congress was again in session to-day, but the proceedings were secret. Delegates continue to arrive. The sessions will probably continue throughout the week. It is understood that the report of the Grand Council was under consideration this afternoon.

Death of Commodore Lynch.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 18.

Wm. T. Lynch, formerly Commodore in the United States Navy, but latterly in the service of the Confederate States, died in this city last night, aged 64 years.

☞ From Savannah.

The steamship *Chase*, Capt. Booth, arrived last evening from Savannah. She brings the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment of New-York Volunteers, numbering 363 men.

FUEL.

All About Peat.

As fitted up for human habitation, the American continent was not adapted to nurse a race of "bog-trotters." Its suns are too bright; its winds are too dry, as they come whistling over the Pacific coast range, the Sierra Nevada, the Wahsatch and the Rocky Mountains, to mingle with those from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. Even after this commingling takes place, we are left with clear skies and arid gales for two-thirds of the year, not only causing evaporation to go on rapidly, but decomposing the vegetable matter about as fast as it falls to the earth's surface. Except in a few favored (?) localities nought remains to wash the spots where whole forests shed their annual harvests of leaves, or where they died and were buried. What burning suns and parching winds spared was quickly consumed by the raging fires that swept over those primeval wilds.

It is true that our atmospheric conditions were very different "long, long ago—long ago"—before man or any species of animals or plants now existing had been created. A million of years since, (be the same more or less,) Columbia was blessed with a climate more moist than that of Western Europe, more torrid than that which now prevails between the tropics. Then bogs grew at a rate never witnessed in Ireland or Denmark. Bog-trotters "after their kind" also leaped from hummock to hummock, or sweltered in the half-submerged lands, whose ownership they disputed with the utmost ferocity. Hundreds of feet arose the fens of that period. *Fen-ians*, moreover, were numbered by thousands! They had their day. Down went those dark, carbonaceous masses, with all the trees, shrubs, fish, flesh and fowl supporting existence thereon. Below the ocean level to which they sank, layers of clay and sand were thrown upon the heap, until it packed together like all valuables, into little bulk, and what with the heat generated at the same time, was finally converted into vast beds of bituminous or anthracite coal, to be duplicated, triplicated, &c., and finally upheaved thousands of feet, to the summits of table-lands, or the bottoms of great valleys in Pennsylvania and the West.

But we propose to discourse of bogs, not veins; of peat, not coals; of the mode of converting it into fuel, not of mining, screening and transporting, the which have been well nigh exhausted by our Pennsylvania correspondence.

In Western Europe, where the sun is said to be as brilliant "as a boiled turnip," and murky skies are the rule, instead of the exception, the leaves and trees and grasses, as they fell to the ground, rotted and became those dark-brown objects on the landscape known as bogs. Not small, thin patches, placed here and there to diversify the scene; but immense wet blankets, which at one time wrapped probably every foot of Irish, Scotch, English, Welsh, Danish, North German, French and Belgian soil in their cold embrace. Blankets twenty, fifty, one hundred feet thick, too, reaching up the mountain sides to their very summits, and softening their sharp outlines, as well as protecting them from the abrading action of winds and rains. Blankets (to continue the metaphor) as full of shoddy as ever were furnished to poor soldiers by rich contractors; for they contained every kind of stuff, from oak trees buried many feet deep, to the brown heather which encrusted their surface. Soft, pulpy, chaotic masses they were, through which it required either as keen perception as the Indian's, or the mariner's compass of the white man to make one's way.

The bog naturally keeps growing year by year—say from one to five feet every century—until civilization comes with its spade and plow, opening drains for the surface-water to find a ready escape. Adieu then to further progress. By and by a portion of its surface become dry and comparatively tough, if not solid. It only needs working up properly to be used as an article of fuel.

The processes in this conversion are two-fold, according as operations are to be carried on along the comparatively dry portions above water-level or the semi-liquid mass below it. In the former case, all that is requsite is to smooth the ground to be used as a floor for drying the peat, and cutting it by a spade made specially for the purpose into brick-like blocks, of from twelve to fifteen inches in length, and four to six inches in thickness. From the hole or pit out of which these are taken they are wheeled and distributed over the ground for drying. From the edge of the spade a second small blade stands out at right angles to make the side cuttings.

After lying on the ground some days the peats are turned and placed on end, so that they may be dried to the heart before building up into stacks. On account of our drier climate this would be a much less difficult task than in Western Europe.

But when the bog is too soft for handling in this manner, the pit is marked out, the turf dug up and broken fine by hand after which a stream of water is let on it, and again it is turned and mixed, until the whole becomes a soft, shiny bed of mud. In this condition it is filled by hand into barrows, wheeled off and spread out along the surface, when it receives the impression of a baking instrument or a pair of human hands, drawn over and through it. These operations from first to last are equally severe and disagreeable. No American would think of engaging in such work were coal at two or three times the price it now is. He might, and doubtless would, invent machinery for that purpose were there a sufficiency of materials for making peat within his wide domain, as there is not.

This mass of mud, shaped into blocks of perhaps twelve inches long by eight in width and depth, is left to dry, when it stiffens and cracks. The peats are then set up on end, turned, winnowed and manipulated three or four times—all by hand—until it is supposed they are fit for removal and use. It usually takes a full month of the best Irish Summer weather for all these processes to be completed. At last they become hard but brittle, readily igniting, blazing brightly in the grate or on the open hearth, but requiring frequent renewals. In an ordinary cooking-stove, such a fire might last ten or fifteen minutes, but certainly not more. In less than a week the passages of the stove, and even the stove-pipe, would be choked up with black, sticky soot, requiring it to be taken down and scraped out—no easy or agreeable operation.

Peat is a bulky kind of fuel—when prepared by the first process, exceedingly so. An equal bulk of anthracite would doubtless give twenty times as much heat, and occasion twenty times as little trouble for attendance and cleaning. To transport it for great distances by either wagon or railroad would cost more than it would bring. On board of barges it would become wet, and be rendered nearly useless. At the best, it is not fitted for consumption in stoves, and, of course, is not likely to be introduced during the dead of Winter, when "the family demon" is indispensable.

From the remarks made above, it will be readily inferred that we have little faith in the introduction of peat as fuel, of which so much has been said by certain journals of late. In brief, first, it is not found here in sufficient abundance to make its use an object; second, the labor of getting it ready is much too costly, as well as disagreeable, to make the attempt profitable; third, transportation over twenty miles is out of the question, freight charges eating up the whole price; fourth, it is not fitted for the stove, nor the stove for it; fifth, it is far too late to think of making it in large quantities this season, and next year the anthracite regions will probably glut the market; sixth—but why multiply reasons in the face of such an array of insurmountable obstacles?

We regard as of one hundred fold more importance a discovery just announced as made by Dr. W. E. HAGAN, of Troy, in this State, who has proved that a column of *steam*, injected into a furnace sufficiently heated, will increase the capacity of a coal or wood fire nearly 50 per cent. The explanation is that the steam is decomposed into the two gases of which it consists, oxygen and hydrogen, both of which are inflammable, though not supplying light. A committee, appointed by the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science, have instituted a series of experiments fully sustaining the Doctor, and his plan is now carried out on locomotives belonging to the New-York Central Railroad Company. A very simple experiment will suffice to show how this device works. Sprinkle a few drops of water on the surface of a strong coal fire, and the effect will be to increase its strength, instead of diminishing it. What can thus be accomplished directly by water can be done with less loss of caloric by the use of steam. We regard this discovery of the Doctor's as equivalent to the addition of ten per cent. to our existing coal product, and worth a whole continent of bog for practical purposes.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2421, 2465, 2475, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2511, 2517, 2519, 2523, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547. *Part II.*—Nos. 2294, 2332, 2282, 2354, 2316, 2362, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2376, 2380, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2392, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402.

Important Libel Suits—The Right of Criticism—Important to Editors and Other Literary Men.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 18.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry B. Dawson vs. *The American News Company; and the Same* vs. *Michael A. McFarland.*—There are two suits; the complaints in each one the same. The cases came up yesterday in the Special Term, Supreme Court, before Justice CLERKE, and were tried on a general demurrer to the complaints. The demurrers were to the effect that the complaints do not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The nature of the alleged libelous matter cannot be understood without giving the substance of the complaints which is as follows: The complaint alleges, first, that plaintiff, Dawson, now is, and was at the time when the cause of action set forth arose, an author by profession, deriving his means of subsistence from his literary labors; and that previously to the time named the plaintiff composed an introduction to, and edited an edition of, a work called the *Federalist*, which was printed and published together, and is the same hereinafter mentioned. Second, that at various times in 1864, the American News Company, which is incorporated by the laws of the State of New-York, at the City of New-York, maliciously published concerning this plaintiff the following false and defamatory words, contained among other matter in a pamphlet entitled, "Mr. Jay's second letter on Dawson's Introduction to the *Federalist*," to wit:

First—These words contained upon the title page of said pamphlet: "New plottings in aid of the rebel doctrine of State sovereignty; Mr. Jay's second letter on Dawson's (meaning the plaintiff's) introduction to the *Federalist*, exposing its falsification of the history of the constitution, its libels on Deane, Livingston, Jay and Hamilton, and its relation to recent efforts by traitors at home and foes abroad to maintain the rebel doctrine of State sovereignty for the subversion of the unity of the republic, and the supreme sovereignty of the American people. 'If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.' "—Dix. Meaning thereby to charge that plaintiff is disloyal and a traitor; that he is covertly laboring to assist the present rebellion, to excite a revolution at home; that he has distorted and willfully falsified and published false, malicious and defamatory libels concerning Duane, Livingston, Jay and Hamilton.

Second—The following words and sentences contained on the 15th page, line 18: "Not even a foreigner who in the least appreciated the historic grandeur that belongs to the infancy of our republic, the heroism that in the cause of constitutional freedom defied in the field the armies of Britain, and the statesmanship which commanded the highest eulogium from the lips of Chatham, could descend to the low office of violating the truth of history in order to revile and cover with odium their cherished fame. Easy as it is to pervert facts and misrepresent opinions, to rake over the newspapers and correspondence of the Revolution, and hunt up and dig out the exploded slanders of the last century which have been buried so deep that their unpleasant effluvium has hardly polluted our atmosphere for generations; easy as it is to disinter these decayed libels and to attempt to reanimate them with the *breath of modern secession*, and present them to the world as veritable facts of history, &c., * * * * This was the task which in the scheme disclosed by the 'explanatory' of the Chicago volume for demoralizing the American People in regard to their National Constitution, with a view to aiding the rebellion, was assigned to, or voluntarily assumed by Mr. Henry B. Dawson, (meaning) the plaintiff." Meaning thereby to charge that plaintiff is a traitor, and is endeavoring to aid the rebellion and excite loyal people to discontent and a desire for a revolution; also that plaintiff has published knowingly, malicious and infamous falsehoods and libels.

Third—The following words and sentences contained upon the 18th page, line 14, of the pamphlet in question: "But even admitting that Mr. Dawson, (meaning plaintiff,) in view of the awkward exposure by Mr. Wright of his (meaning plaintiff's) desire to strengthen the London *Times* in its malignant assaults upon our nationality, may be excused for not entertaining a warm sympathy for an officer who dealt thus summarily with *an English spy who falsely assumed to be a loyal American.*" Meaning to charge plaintiff with bearing malice and hatred against the Government of the United States, and with desiring to weaken and destroy the same, and with being a traitor and a spy.

Fourth—The following words and sentences upon page 33, line 25, of the pamphlet:" Well may the Secessionists of Chicago claim Mr. Dawson (meaning plaintiff) as their honored ally, and point to his edition of the *Federalist* (meaning plaintiff's edition aforesaid) as an important instrument in preparing the people of America to subvert a constitution so fraudulently imposed upon them." Meaning to charge that plaintiff is disloyal and in sympathy with, and is endeavoring to aid the present rebellion, and that he has prepared his edition of the *Federalist* for the purpose of exciting the people to sedition and discontent with the form of government and of producing a revolution.

Fifth—The following words and sentences upon page 38, line 19 of the pamphlet: "Or had he (meaning plaintiff) simply adopted as the motto of his edition (meaning plaintiff's publication aforesaid) the language of his Chicago friend, and placed upon his title page the words '*The Constitution of the United States!*' tear in shreds! trample it in the dust!! condemn it to everlasting infamy!!! he would certainly have escaped all possible imputation of having solicited subscriptions under false pretences, and if he has thereby admitted himself an ingrate to the country that had received him, and a traitor to the flag he had sworn to support, he might yet have commanded a certain sort of respect as one who manfully avowed his real sentiments, and bravely accepted the responsibility." Meaning to charge that plaintiff is disloyal and a traitor, and actuated by malignant and dishonorable motives in his writings; that he is laboring to excite contempt and hatred against the government on the part of the people, and that he has made false representations in order to procure subscriptions to his edition of the *Federalist.*

Sixth—The following words and sentences upon page 30, line 27: "The assault upon the fame of Hamilton, (meaning remarks concerning Hamilton in plaintiff's introduction to the *Federalist* above mentioned,) if somewhat less indecent in its language is equally scurrilous and truthless, and the descendants of those statesmen for vindicating their memories from such abominable falsehoods are thus answered, &c." Meaning to charge that the plaintiff is guilty of wilful falsehood and misrepresentation, and of malignant and contemptible motives in his remarks upon Hamilton.

Seventh—The following words and sentences upon page 40, line 25: "The American who 'runs may read' the whole meaning of the introduction, (meaning plaintiff's composition aforesaid,) and the fitness of this editor's (meaning plaintiff's) maligning Putnam, and Duane, and Livingston, and Hamilton, and Jay, and his intimating that the constitution was fastened on the people by political trickery and fraud is perfectly apparent. The 'monster' character of the edition of the *Federalist* is found out, (meaning plaintiff's edition aforesaid,) and it henceforth takes its place in our literary history as a notable feature of this era of rebellion." Meaning to charge that plaintiff has published his said edition of the *Federalist* with disloyal motives, to aid the present rebellion and to excite a discontented and revolutionary spirit among the people, and that plaintiff was actuated by base and malignant motives in writing his introduction and in his criticisms on the persons above-mentioned, and that he wrote willful falsehoods concerning them.

The eighth, ninth and tenth allegations allege substantially the same charges, only in different language. The tenth allegation concludes with these words: "That by means of the publication of the false, malicious and defamatory matter above set forth by defendant, the plaintiff was, and is, greatly injured in his general reputation, and that in addition plaintiff has suffered special injury and damage to his good name and credit as an author, causing a great decrease in the sale of the said edition of the *Federalist*, and rendering the product of his future labors of less pecuniary value, and claims damages for a large amount."

The case was argued at great length by Mr. Choate for the defendants, and Mr. Williams for the plaintiff.

The defendant's counsel, who had the affirmative, contended, among other things, that the publication of such a pamphlet is obviously within the recognized bounds of the privileges accorded to those engaged in public discussion. For such a publication neither the writer nor the vendor can, according to the cited authorities, be called to account. The plaintiff's book cannot itself be plaintiff, and for opposition to its views, doctrines and tendencies, no action can be maintained by its author.

And if ever any freedom is to be accorded to the press in exposing the fallacies and errors of authors, and their books, it is entitled to the especial protection and care of the courts when the subject involved in the discussion is one of universal public interest and importance, like the celebrated political work upon which the plaintiff thought fit to exercise his talents in a public method.

But apart from the question of the privilege and freedom of the press, the words ascribed to Mr. Jay and alleged to have been published by the defendant in this action, are not actionable in themselves and no extrinsic facts and circumstances are alleged which enable the court to see that they constitute a libel whenever the actionable quality of the publication arises from circumstances extrinsic of the words themselves. This complaint is clearly bad for the want of such actionable words. They do not appear upon the record.

The plaintiff contended that under this general demurrer the court can only inquire whether the publication complained of—assuming it to have been falsely and maliciously published of and concerning the plaintiff—is either libelous *per se*, or whether, being false and having been published with malicious intent, and the plaintiff having been thereby not only damaged in his calling and character, as an author, but pecuniarily damaged in the sale of the volume so falsely and maliciously attacked by the defendant, the action was not sustainable.

All this is alleged in the complaint, and the demurrer admits it all.

If it be true that the plaintiff is an author by profession, deriving his means of subsistence from his literary labors, and if the defendant maliciously published of and concerning him and his literary productions certain falsehoods, and if he was thereby pecuniarily damaged in the sale of one of his literary productions, the action is sustainable, even though it be in its nature a privileged publication.

If the circumstances under which a communication is uttered, or a publication is made, be such as render the communication or publication privileged; yet, if it be notwithstanding false, and if uttered or published with a malicious intent, it is actionable *per se*; or, if the words be not actionable *per se*, yet, if false, and uttered or published with a malicious intent, and pecuniary damage result therefrom, the action may be maintained.

At the conclusion of the argument the court took the papers and reserved its decision.

The Law as to Government Services—The Government Horse Case—Charge of the Judge.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—OCT. 18.

Before Justice Balcom and a Jury.

Harris vs. *Tilton et al.*—The following is the substance of this case, already reported in the TIMES, as appears from the charge of the Presiding Justice. The suit was brought on a note of $2,000, made by the plaintiff and one Vining. The plaintiff testifies that he bought the note in December, 1863, three months before its maturity, from Col. Lally, a Washington claim agent.

The defendant set up that the note was one of two for $2,000, which were given as mere memoranda to Col. Freeman, who obtained a horse-contract for defendants with Lally. The contract was for 3,000 horses, and they were to pay $1 25 per horse on the delivery of every hundred head to government. The notes, it was claimed, were mere memoranda, and not to be used. 77 horses only were delivered, and $500 had been paid to Col. Freeman, who was to have given the notes back, but instead had transferred them to plaintiff for no consideration. Col. Lally certified that the price to be paid for the contract was $4,000, and nothing was said or meant making them a memorandum. The evidence, as it progressed, was somewhat amusing by its point blank contradictions. After the summing up of the case, the Judge charged the jury, in substance as follows: The face of the note in suit is $2,000. It was given by the defendants, Tilton and Vining, for the procuring for them by Col. Lally, or Col. Freeman, or one of them, with or without the aid of one Phillips, of a contract from an officer of the Federal Government, for the sale and delivery to such government of three thousand horses at $146, or $147 per head. The note as it now reads is payable to F. T. Lally or order, and is indorsed by him; and the plaintiff claims he purchased it of Lally for $500, which the latter owed him within about ten days after it was made, and that he has continued to be the owner. If the note was valid in its inception, and was purchased by the plaintiff as claimed by him, and Freeman did not have it in Washington in March, 1864, and did not then and there compromise respecting it with the makers as claimed by them, the plaintiff is entitled to recover on the note. There is no allegation in the defendant's answer in the action that the note has been fraudulently or feloniously altered since it was given, by the insertion in it of the words "or order;" and no such defence can now be relied on or prevail here; and as a matter of law I must charge you that the note cannot be held invalid by the court or jury, though it has been altered by the insertion in it of the words "or order." The defendants, by not denying in their answer in the action, that it was as it now is when they signed it, conclusively admit it has not been altered. Was the note given for a good and valid consideration? If it was not given for such a consideration, the defendants are entitled to a verdict in their favor. A man may lawfully act as the agent of another in procuring a contract for him of the United States Government, or of any officer thereof, who has authority to make it, and recover such compensation for his services of his employer as may be agreed upon between him and his employer, provided his conduct toward employer and the government is free from fraud and not against any recognized principle of public policy which would render such a claim for services invalid. The note in suit is valid, unless the evidence warrants the conclusion that Lally or Freeman induced the defendants, Tilton or Vining, to employ them to obtain the contract for the sale and delivery of horses to the government, by pretending that such contracts were given out through favoritism, only through the influence of particular persons, and that they, Lally and Freeman, were such persons; in which case it is not valid, and the defendants would be entitled to verdict in the action. If Freeman had the note in his possession and presented it to the defendants, Tilton and Vining, at Washington, in March, 1864, and he then owned the note or had authority from the owner to compromise the claim upon it and then received $500 from Tilton and Vining for the note and agreed to surrender it to them for that sum, the claim upon it was settled by a compromise and the plaintiff cannot recover upon it. If Freeman had the note in his possession, it was prima facie evidence that he had authority to settle all claim upon it, and surrender it; but the plaintiff might still show he was the owner of the note, and that Freeman had no authority to compromise his claim upon it for less than its face. If the transactions respecting the obtaining of the contract for the sale and delivery of the horses to the government, and the giving of the note in suit be free from all legal objections raised to them, the note is not invalid by reason of the amount of it; for the slightest consideration is sufficient to support the most onerous undertaking.

After this charge the jury retired with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Patent Case—Motion for Attachment for Violating Injunction—Colorable Differences.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Robert T. Liddle vs. *Uzal Cory et al.*—This was a motion for an attachment for an alleged violation of an injunction. An action was brought to recover damages for an infringement of a patent belonging to the plaintiff for an improvement in air-heating furnaces designated as Liddle's Gas Tight Furnaces. A judgment in favor of the plaintiff was taken in it by agreement, and an injunction was issued forbidding further infringement of the patent.

After the issuing of the injunction the defendants sold and caused to be erected a furnace which they called the Excelsior Furnace, and thereupon the plaintiff moved for this attachment, claiming that it was a violation of the injunction.

The defendant furnished affidavits showing the differences between the Excelsior Furnace and Liddle's Gas Tight Furnace, and showing also that no furnace like the Excelsior had been sold by the defendants before the entry of the judgment, and that the Excelsior Furnace was got up after the judgment and was intended, in good faith, to be so constructed as to avoid using any of the parts or combinations patented by the plaintiff, and on the affidavit there was a conflict of opinion whether the Excelsior Furnace did embrace any of the improvements secured by the plaintiff's patent.

Held by the Court—That such an issue fairly raised by the facts in the case cannot properly be disposed of on such a motion, but should be left to be tried before the court, in an action brought for the purpose. To hold otherwise would be to dispose of an original cause upon affidavits.

That the court would order proofs to be taken in the matter before a master, where the witnesses could be cross-examined, if there was any reason to suppose that further proofs would show the changes made by the defendants to be merely colorable alterations introduced for the purpose of escaping the effect of the plaintiff's judgment, or if there was any doubt as to the extent of those changes; for a defendant is not to be permitted to avoid a judgment against him, by making some slight changes in the article and then boldly asserting that the new article is materially different from the one already passed upon and is no infringement.

That on the proofs the differences between the Liddle and the Excelsior Furnaces should not here be held to be colorable, but that they raise questions not shown to have been raised before between these parties and which cannot with propriety be decided in a proceeding like this.

Motion therefore denied.

For plaintiff, Mr. How; for defendant, Mr. Wakeman.

The Operatic Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.—OCT. 18.

Before Justice Barbour.

Max Maretzek vs. *Wm. Cauldwell and Horace P. Whitney.*—This was an action of libel, commenced by the plaintiff against the defendants, and was called yesterday in its regular order on the calendar.

Mr. Hall, counsel for defendants, objected to the trial of this case, which he termed No. 2, until the trial of No. 1, between the same parties, had been had, and went into a long argument to show the legality of his position.

Mr. Judah, for the plaintiff, answered the counsel, and after some deliberation the court determined to set the cause down for trial next Monday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 18.

By Justice Ingraham.

Le Roy M. Wiley *vs.* George W. Gooch; motion denied, with $10 costs. Henry American *vs.* Gustavus Bourgarde et al.; motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide event. Sarah E. Willard *vs.* Maria Young; motion for attachment granted. Margaret Hicks *vs.* John M. Hathaway; motion granted. Wilcox *vs.* Hansod; motion granted. Fachiri et al. *vs.* S. W. Lee et al.; motion granted. Wm. Watson *vs.* John Kilpatrick; motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew—costs to plaintiff to abide the event. Tilman *vs.* Keane; motion granted, costs to abide the event. National Park Bank *vs.* Bernard A. Dyer; motion granted. The Same *vs.* Wm. J. Schloss; motion granted.

Motions were also granted in the following cases: Moritz Cohen *vs.* George Rapheal; John Munroe et al. *vs.* Wm. V. Curtis et al.; Augustus L. Brown *vs.* Stephen Hills, Jr.; The New-York National Bank *vs.* Smith Barker; Aaron Adams et al. *vs.* James Sergeant; National Park Bank *vs.* Wm. A. Goodman et al.; the same *vs.* Wm. J. Schloss; the same *vs.* H. W. Katzenberg et al. John McCrury *vs.* Jas. Raphaelsky; report confirmed and judgment ordered. In the matter of the application of George A. N. Heath to be appointed Trustee, &c., *vs.* John Heath North; reference ordered to inquire and report on the facts stated on petition.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 18.

By Justice Moncrief.

Patrick Kelly *vs.* James Lee; motion granted, with $10 costs. Peter R. Strong *vs.* Mary E. Strong; motion granted. Samuel Galway *vs.* Mendel Jacobs; motion granted and proceedings stayed. Wm. Newell *vs.* Ezra Wheeler; motion granted.

The Strong Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The People vs. *Peter R. Strong and Electra M. Potter.*—The motion for a postponement of the trial of this case was heard yesterday morning. The notoriety which the case has already attained drew a large crowd to the room. Mr. Graham opened the argument by saying that he appeared for the District-Attorney, for the purpose of making a motion to postpone the trial. He would say to His Honor, that it was a case in which he considered the public should be represented by some official agent or servant, and for that reason he had declined to take the lead in the management of the prosecution. If the peculiar circumstances were such, as in the opinion of Mr. Hall, would make it improper for him to conduct the prosecution, he would suggest that the Attorney-General of the State be called in for that purpose, and he believed that an understanding had been arrived at with that officer that he was to represent the prosecution. He thought that criminal prosecutions should be conducted by a public officer rather than by private counsel, who probably would not act with the same respect to the rights of the defence as would an official agent of the people. He had positively declined the responsibility of the management of the prosecution, and in doing so he acted in obedience to the dictates of his own conscience, and from the fact that he felt so strongly in reference to the case that he might exhibit an over-zeal which would be detrimental to the prosecution. The motion now was to postpone the trial on account of the situation of a most important witness for the prosecution. The records of the court would show that she was one of the most important witnesses against the defendant Strong, if she testified to the confessions made by him in her presence, which, if believed by the jury, supposing other facts in the case were true, must result in his conviction.

Mr. Cram here asked him for the records of the court, saying that he was under the impression that Mr. Graham might be mistaken. He never had seen any such records, and he did not believe there were any showing these facts.

Mr. Graham said it was referred to on the motion before Judge Russel.

Mr. Cram said there was nothing more than the authority of the witness' name.

Mr. Graham—There was a statement in the motion before Judge Russel, which was referred to on the argument.

Mr. Cram—Yes; but, Mr. Graham, that was referred to in the affidavit read.

Mr. Graham then read the affidavits of Mr. Hecksher, husband of the witness in question, also the depositions of two physicians showing that the condition of the lady was such that it would be unsafe and dangerous for her to appear at the trial, and that the incidental excitement would be persistently dangerous to her life.

Mr. Graham—On these papers, if the court please, a motion is made on the part of the prosecution that trial be postponed.

Mr. Cram—Is there any time named?

Mr. Graham—I understand that it is until the lady emerges from the condition in which she is, and which is expected to terminate within the next four weeks.

Mr. Cram then read an affidavit showing that a motion to quash the indictment was made on the 5th of May last, and that ever since the defence has been eager and anxious that the case should be tried. Also, his own affidavit showing that they had endeavored to have the present case tried before the one for divorce now pending in the Supreme Court. He said that the opinion of Judge Russel misrepresented his views, and asked permission to hand up his points on that motion.

There were three or four witnesses engaged in getting up the indictment, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Massey and Mrs. Walsh. He would like to show from their own affidavits how worthless and untrustworthy they were. The District-Attorney had stipulated that he would either try the case at this term of the court or abandon the prosecution, and the defence must insist upon the fulfillment of that stipulation. The illness of a witness for the prosecution should not be permitted to affect the stipulation, because it was of such a character that it ought to have been foreseen at the time the stipulation was made. The Bill of Rights provided that any man accused of a crime should have a speedy trial, and he, Mr. Cram, contended that it was the duty of the court to see that that provision was not violated.

Mr. Graham argued that, at the time the District-Attorney made the stipulation to try the case in October, it was impossible for him to foresee the present sickness of one of his witnesses, and that her inability to testify now was a good reason why the motion should be granted. His Honor said that the motion rested entirely in the discretion of the court. He had become accustomed to hearing counsel make reflections on the course of the District-Attorney, but the only suggestion he had to make in regard to them was that that officer had always acted in concert with the court; and when it had made a request concerning his action he had always been ready to comply. The case had appeared in the papers, and had been so frequently before the courts either on a motion for trial or to postpone, that it had become a public scandal, and it was the duty of every Judge before whom it came to hasten its progress and remove it from the public attention. The District-Attorney had admitted that in June last he stipulated to try this case in the October term. It seemed quite clear that the illness of the witness, Mrs. Hecksher, was of such a nature that it might reasonably have been anticipated at the time the stipulation was made; and as no new facts had arisen in the case since that time, he would deny the motion to postpone the trial longer than the present term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 18, 1865.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. b3	107¼	2100	Reading R.	116⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	102	200	do s10	116⅝
10,000	do	101¾	500	do 2d call. c	116⅝
13,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. Ex-Nov. Coup.	104¾	59	Mich. Cen. R.	114¾
1,700	do Small	102½	25	do	115
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. New Issue, Ex-Nov. Coup.	102¾	500	do	116
5,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Series	98⅝	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	75¾
22,000	do..Sec. Ser.	98	100	do b10	75½
2,500	do.3d Ser. S'll	98	1500	do	75⅛
2,800	do	97⅞	200	do	75½
5,000	Ohio 6s, '81	98	100	do s15	75
5,000	Ohio 6s, 86	100	100	do 2d call	75⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s	83	93	Ill. Cen. R.	137¼
1,000	Virginia 6s	71	100	do s30	137
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	29	300	do	137⅜
40,000	do	28⅞	10	do	137½
10,000	Erie 4th M.	95	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	78¼
2,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F. Bs	102½	500	do s10	78
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	79	500	do	78⅛
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	101	1500	do	78
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	103	800	do	77¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	96	600	do c	77⅞
2,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	96	200	do b30	78⅛
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Division	97	200	do 2d call	77⅞
50	Cen. National B'k	113	100	Chi. & N. W.	31
100	Penn. Coal Co.	174	200	do	31⅛
50	West. Union Tel.	70	1500	do	31⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49½	100	do b30	31⅜
50	Spring Moun. Coal	59	1000	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65¾
100	Lehigh & S. Coal	6½	500	do	65¾
200	do	6¾	100	do 2d call	65⅛
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	45¾	200	do	65⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	98½	600	Chi. & R. I.	109¼
100	do b30	98½	500	do 2d call	109⅛
300	do	98½	200	do s10	109⅛
100	do 2d call	98⅝	400	do	109⅛
1500	Erie Railroad	91½	25	Chi., Bur. & Q.	127
100	do b30	91⅝	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	63½
200	do 2d call	91⅛	100	do 2d call	63¼
100	Erie R. Pref.	85	100	P., F. W. & C.	99⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R.	107¾	200	do	99⅜
			500	do	99⅞
			100	Alton & T. H. b30	38⅛
			100	do b60	39
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	71
			100	McG. & W. R.	22½

SECOND BOARD.

$23,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. Ex-Nov. Coup.	104⅛	100	Mariposa M. Co.	11⅝
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue, Ex-Nov. Coup.	102⅝	1700	Erie Railroad	91
21,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Second Series	97⅞	1000	Reading R.	116
10,000	do..Th'd Ser.	97⅞	600	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	74⅛
30,000	do	97¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. s60	136⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	98¼	1300	Cleve. & Pitts	77¼
20	Quick. Min. Co	50	200	do	77½
100	N. Y. Cen. s90	98¼	200	do	77⅝
200	do	98⅛	1200	do	77
300	do	98⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	31
300	do s30	97⅞	500	do	30¾
200	do	98	500	do b60	31
			200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	65
			100	C. & R. I. R. b10	109
			100	Mil. & P. du C.	63
			100	do s10	63

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts c	77¾
10,000	do b3	29	700	do	77⅞
10,000	do s3	28⅞	2900	do	77⅝
200	New-York Cen.	98	200	do c	77⅞
100	do b3	98	100	Chic. & R. I.	109
600	Erie Railway	91⅜	100	do c	108¾
1800	do c	91⅜	100	do b3	109
200	do s3	91⅛	100	do c	109
500	do b3	91⅜	100	Chic. & N. W.	31⅜
700	do b10	91½	400	do b3	31⅜
300	do	91⅛	100	do c	31⅜
200	Reading R. s3	116⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65½
800	do	116⅝	200	do b3	65⅛
500	do c	116⅝	400	do b3	65⅝
500	do b3	116¾	200	do	65⅝
2500	do	116⅝	100	do b3	65⅝
400	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	75¼	300	P., F. W. & C.	99½
600	do	75⅜	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	63⅛
1500	do	75⅛	300	McGr. & W. R. s3	22⅛
800	do c	75⅜	100	Canton Co.	42
200	do s3	75⅛	100	do s10	42
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49⅛	100	Cumb. Coal b3	46¼
100	do	49½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.	98¼	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	77¾
100	do c	98⅛	500	do c	77⅝
300	do s3	98⅛	200	do s3	77¾
100	do	98⅜	1200	do b20	78
200	Erie Railroad c	91⅛	1000	do	77⅞
500	do	91⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅞
900	do s3	91⅜	100	do b3	99⅜
700	do b3	91⅛	300	Chic. & R. I.	109½
300	Hud. Riv. R. b3	107¾	100	do s3	109⅛
2700	Reading R.	116⅛	200	do b3	109⅛
2000	do b3	116¼	800	do	109⅛
200	do b3	116⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	31⅛
500	do b3	116	100	do	31⅜
600	do s10	116	400	do b3	31⅜
100	do c	116⅛	200	do b10	31⅛
500	do s3	116	100	do s10	31⅜
800	do	116⅛	400	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	65⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R. c	115⅝	200	do s3	65⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	75⅛	100	do s10	65⅛
700	do	75⅛	100	do s3	65⅛
600	do	75	100	Mil. & P. du C.	63
200	do b4	75	100	do b3	63
200	do c	75	100	do	62¾
1100	do b3	75	200	McGr. & W. R. b3	23
500	do	74⅞	100	do	22⅛
1100	do c	74⅞	100	Cum. Coal b3	45⅞
100	do b3	75⅛	100	do s3	45⅜
100	do b3	74⅞	100	do c	45⅛
200	do s3	74⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co.	49⅛
300	Mar. M. Co.	11⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	300	Cleve. & Pitts	76¾
500	N. Y. Central	97½	1100	do	76⅝
100	do c	97⅞	600	do b3	76⅞
100	do s3	97½	1300	do s3	76⅛
100	do b3	97⅛	200	do	76⅛
100	do s10	97⅛	400	do b3	76⅛
300	Erie Railroad s3	90⅞	1700	do s3	76⅛
2300	do	90⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	136⅛
350	do b3	90⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. s3	108⅞
2000	Reading R.	115⅛	100	do	108⅛
3500	do s3	115½	100	do b3	108⅛
1600	do b3	115⅝	100	do	108⅛
100	M. So. & N. I.	74⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. b2	30⅞
700	do	74⅛	100	do	30⅛
2700	do	74	300	do	30⅛
600	do s3	74	300	do	30⅞
500	do s3	74⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr. s3	64⅛
600	do b3	74	600	do b3	64⅛
100	do	73⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	98⅛
300	do b3	73⅞	300	do	99⅛
400	Canton Co. s3	40⅞	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. b3	62⅛
200	do	41	100	McGr. & W. R. s30	22
100	Cum. Coal Co.	45	400	do b10	22¾
400	Quick. Min. Co.	49			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The price of Gold has ruled quite steady through the day. The sales on Tuesday were at 146½@146⅛@146 ₱ cent. The Customs demand was light to-day, and the export of all descriptions of Specie by the *Persia* only $130,000. Some additional business was done in Exchange on London at 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. before the sailing of the *Persia*, the market closing steady. The *City of London* brought good private advices from the Continent in regard to United States 5-20s, but there was no disposition to act upon orders to-day until the receipt of the *Scotia's* mail. In London our securities appear to have stood up well against the large advance in Money at the Bank of England. There is unusual interest, however, attached in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange to the next arrival. It is expected that the *Scotia's* news will arrive in the course of the afternoon or evening.

The market for Money continues active, as a general report, though the Stock Brokers were less troubled to-day than some other classes of borrowers. The Money balances among themselves are quite large, and they lend to each other at 7 ₱ cent. on call, or offer to carry Stocks at a difference of ½ ₱ cent. and interest, between cash bargains and 30-day contracts. A good many of the Banks report themselves too poor to lend even on call, owing to the withdrawal of currency to Southern and Western points, and the funding of Legal-tenders. The Chicago and other Western markets are reported as stringent for currency; so much so as to bring down the price of Grain, and set it afloat for the seaboard in place of being held up on speculation. This is no cause of regret, and if the stringency here should be felt somewhat seriously on our own Produce Exchange and on the Cotton Market, the compensation might soon be realized in the enhanced export clearances of Produce.

The Street being comparatively quiet in respect to Money loans to the Brokers, the contest on the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange appears to be one of endurance between *Bull* and *Bear*. The course of the market to-day was reversed from yesterday. In the forenoon prices were firm, even for cash, and a large business was done at the morning Boards. At the 2:30 session in the afternoon the turn was downward, and the sales of Erie, Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, ½@1 ₱ cent. off. Government Stocks were steady, and the Border State Bonds dull and generally weaker. There is some realizing on the part of Banks and private Bankers on the 7-30 ₱ cent. Currency Loans of the United States at 98@97¾ ₱ cent. for the second and third series, but the decline has brought forward good buyers for investment.

At 4 o'clock on Broad-street (Open Board of Brokers) the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday afternoon. The Railways left off generally dull, rather than heavy. There was some pressure to sell Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh, both stocks being now the peculiar objects of the *Bull* and *Bear* contest. The movement in Pittsburgh is said to involve a very large amount of contract and borrowed stock.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	93⅝	93⅝	Northwest	31	30⅞
U. S. 5-20s	104¼	104⅛	N. West Pref.	65	64⅛
U. S. 7-30s	98	98	Rock Island	108⅞	108⅛
N. Y. Central	98	97⅞	Fort Wayne	99	98⅞
Erie	91⅛	90⅞	Cumb'land Coal	45⅛	45
Hudson	106⅛	106⅛	Quicksilver	49	49
Reading	116⅛	115⅝	Mariposa	11⅛	11⅛
Mich. Southern	74⅞	74	Canton	41⅛	40⅞
Illinois Central	137	136⅛	Ohio Certificates	28⅜	28⅛
Pittsburgh	77⅛	76⅛	American Gold	146	146⅛

The City Bank Shares are generally dull but not much lower. The Central National Shares have advanced to 113 ₱ cent. The other bidding to-day was as follows:

Manhattan	127	Hanover	109
Merchants'	109	Irving	108
Mechanics'	112	Metropolitan	115
Union	120	People's	110
America	130	Shoe and Leather	100
City	175	Corn Exchange	108½
Phenix	95	Continental	94
Fulton	145	St. Nicholas	100
Leather Manufact's	150	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	107	Import's' & Traders'	97
American Exchange	116	Park	140
Pacific	150	Central National	112½
Chatham	130	Fourth National	96
Bank of the Republic	109	Ninth National	104

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages. There is very little business doing in this department of the official dealings.

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Lack. & West'n Bonds	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd	90
Erie 1st M., x div., '88	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94¾	Galena & Chic. Ext.	100
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Galena & Chi. 2d M x.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	96
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	102½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Harlem 3ds, '68	94	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	105
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1sts, '69-72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	103
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	83
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	41
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	106¾	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	96¼
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	90	Chic & Alton Income	86
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	79	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	76	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	81	Marietta & C. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	92
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90		

The City of Keokuk, and a number of the counties in Iowa, are heavily in default on their Railway Bonds. The State Courts have decided against the validity of some of these issues, and have granted injunctions to restrain tax-levies where judgments were obtained in the Federal Court. A Keokuk paper reports as follows in reference to a decision by the Circuit Court of the United States at Chicago, to which application was made for a mandamus, which looks as though the whole question will have to come to the Supreme Court at Washington for final adjudication. The plea for default and virtual repudiation by the City of Keokuk rests upon the magnitude of the debt and the inability of the taxables to bear it.

"We are informed by Mr. STRONG that the United States Circuit Court at Chicago have decided that they will not grant a writ of mandamus compelling the defendants in bond cases to do and act in violation of the injunction of the State Court. In other words, the court hold the answer of the county and city setting up the injunction of the State Court a good defence to the mandamus proceedings. This decision was announced in the case of Webber *vs.* the Board of Supervisors of Lee County. The cases of MOSES and THOMSON against the City Council will be tried at the term of the same court now in session, where the same defence is made."

The attention of Stock Brokers and others in want of Offices convenient to the new Stock Exchange, is directed to the advertisement of W. E. MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-street, on our advertising pages.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,012,569 94; including for Customs, $239,000; payments, $9,605,512 89; on account of Loan, $147,000; balance, $62,975,521 33.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.
CASH CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Which may be made and withdrawn at any time.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1865.

Receipts of produce since our last: 12 bbls. Ashes, 15,303 bbls. Flour, 180 bbls. and 108 bags Corn Meal, 35,350 bushels Wheat, 192,086 bushels Corn, 38,281 bushels Barley, 15,377 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 1,046 pkgs. Provisions, and 155 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet yet steady at $8@$8 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock, 625 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in fair request and firm. We quote: Java, at 30c.@34c.; Rio, at 18½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, at 22c.@24c.; Laguayra, at 22c.@23½c.; St. Domingo, at 18c.@20c. ₱ ℔. in gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, at steady prices. Middlings closed heavily at 59c.@61c. ₱ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 4,800 bales. The receipts thus far in the current week have averaged 3,825 bales a day, making 67,853 bales since the 1st instant, and 178,719 bales since the 1st of September. Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co., in their circular for the *Persia*, say: "So far the receipts have been quite as large as even those most sanguine of a liberal supply had any reason to anticipate. They are shown roughly as follows: At New-York, from all sources, from 1st July (when the ports were opened) till 5th October, 272,000 bales; receipts at do. from 5th till 12th October, (seven days,) 32,000; add exports from Southern ports to New-England and foreign ports since 1st July, 72,000; add stock remaining at New-Orleans 1st inst., 101,000; add stock remaining at Mobile 1st inst., 53,000; add stock remaining at Galveston 1st inst., 15,000; add stock remaining at Savannah 1st inst., 4,000; add stock remaining at Charleston 1st inst., 2,000—making the total quantity received, including Southern dates down to 1st inst., 551,000. To this may be added the week's receipts at Southern ports to Oct. 7, viz.: At New-Orleans, 39,000; at Mobile, 12,000; at Savannah, 4,000; at Charleston, etc., say 5,000—total, 602,000. Making the aggregate receipts since 1st July 602,000 bales, or an average of 43,000 bales weekly. Of this supply about 300,000 bales remain in stock here and at the Southern ports. 188,000 have been taken for home consumption, and 114,000 have been shipped to Europe. The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton this season to the week ending 7th inst. at the Southern ports, and 14th inst. at New-York; also, the total receipts since 1st September compared with the last four years preceding the war:

	—Receipts— Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	—Exp'ts since Sept. 1— To Great Britain.	Total.	Stock.
1865-66	58,000	243,000	63,000	70,000	392,000
1860-61	96,000	352,000	57,000	87,000	387,000
1859-60	116,000	375,000	95,000	136,000	319,000
1858-5	106,000	349,000	55,000	87,000	281,000
1857-58	59,000	161,000	41,000	50,000	145,000

The average estimate of the Southern supply formed by the Boston manufacturers is perhaps not over 1,500,000 bales, while the average New-York estimate is not under 2,000,000, with many as high as 2,500,000, and some even higher. The Boston estimate seems to be founded mainly upon data drawn from Georgia and South Carolina, where the country has probably been disproportionately drained by local manufacture, export through the blockade, and the ravages of war.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, is as follows: *Brown Cottons*—Atlantic L, 37½c.; Pepperill N, 33½c.; O, 35½c.; R, 38½c.; E, 39½c. *Bleached Cotton*—New York Mill, 55c.; Wamsutta, 4-4, 52½c.; 9-8, 62½c.; 5-4, 67½c. *Prints*—Spragues, 32c.; Merrimack W., 34c.; Garner, 32c. Market inactive but firm. The following dispatches have been bulletined in the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Boston, Oct. 18.—Market still continues firm; prices steady, trade not less active than yesterday. Philadelphia, Oct. 18. The dry goods market inactive and prices unchanged, with reduced stocks to operate in. Baltimore, Oct. 18. —No change to note in the market since yesterday. Standard sheetings and cotton firm. Chicago, Oct. 18. —Woolens in good demand. Flannels very active; fair demand for staple. Cotton goods' prices unchanged. Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—Dry Goods business dull to-day. St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Trade opens brisk, with an upward tendency in prices of domestics and prints.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, at a further reduction of 5c.@10c, ₱ bbl. Sales since our last add up 8,500 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 80@$8 25; poor to choice Extra State at $8 35@$8 80, chiefly at $8 35@$8 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 90@$9 15 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superior State and Western	$7 80	@$8 25
Extra State	8 35	@ 8 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 40	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 90	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@12 75
Extra Genesee	8 85	@12 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 00	@16 00

Southern Flour is depressed. Sales since our last 700 bbls., at $9 70@$11 for poor to good, and $11 10@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is cheaper. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $8 50@$12 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce and quiet, including Superfine at $8@$9 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 75 for Western, $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey, $5 15 for Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, but at a reduction of 2c.@4c. ₱ bushel, the market closing quite heavily. Sales since our last of 70,000 bushels, including White Amber Wisconsin at $1 77@$1 80; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 68@$1 76; Amber State at $2 30@$2 35. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales 110,000 bushels, at 73c.@83c. for damaged and unsound, and 84c.@87c. for sound mixed Western, 87c.@89c. for Western Yellow ₱ bushel. Western Oats are in limited request, at 56c. @59c. for sound, and 46c.@54c. for unsound ₱ bushel. Rye is unchanged. Barley is heavy to-day; sales, 2,000 bushels, at $1 20 for poor ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive, at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Has been more freely offered and has been in less demand, at 55c.@80c. for North River bale ₱ 100 ℔s.; Straw, 65c.@$1 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair request at from 10c.@45c. for one-year old, and 20c.@60c. for poor to prime new, ₱ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are in light supply and fair request at $4 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at $2 ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been in rather more demand and generally held with much firmness. We quote: Ingot Copper at 32c.@33½c. ₱ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $51@$53; No. 2, $48@49; Scotch Pig, $51@$53; English Bar Iron, $90@$110, (from first hands and from store) for common, and $97 50@$115, (from first hands and from store,) for refined ₱ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 70@$9 87½ ₱ 100 ℔s.; Spelter at 10½c. @10¾c. ₱ ℔.; Straits Tin at 26½c.@27c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 27c., in gold, ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive but firm, including Porto Rico at 90c.@$1 15; English Island at 65c.@82½c.; Cuba Muscovado at 65c.@85c.; Clayed Cuba at 55c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 15@$1 18 ₱ gallon; Crude Turpentine at $6 75@$8; and Resin at $7 25@$23 ₱ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been in more request, at irregular prices, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 83@$1 88; Crude Sperm at $2 32 @$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $2 35@$2 45; Linseed Oil at $1 47@$1 48, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request and heavy, at 37c.@38c. for Crude; 61c.@63c. for Refined, in bond; 80c.@82c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been active, but at decidedly lower prices. Sales since our last of 13,500 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$33, closing at $30 50, cash, for Mess; $29@$29 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$28 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and nominal, at 16½c.@17½c. for Shoulders, and 20c. @23½c. for Hams. Bacon rules dull and heavy. Lard is heavy to-day. Sales 850 tcs. and bbls., at 24c.@28½c. for common to choice, ₱ ℔. Beef is in less demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues unaltered. Butter rules quiet at 40c.@50c. for poor to good, and 52c.@55c. for fancy State, and 32c. @42c. for Western ₱ ℔. Cheese has been in limited demand at 15c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, ₱ ℔. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ ℔	.50	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ ℔	.50	@55
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ₱ ℔	.45	@50
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ₱ ℔	.40	@45
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ₱ ℔	.48	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ ℔	.45	@47
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ ℔	.42	@43
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ ℔	.45	@46
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ ℔	.43	@44
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ ℔	.40	@42
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ ℔	.38	@42
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ ℔	.37	@39
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ ℔	.34	@37
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ ℔	.34	@37
Common Western—firkins, ₱ ℔	.32	@33
Grease Butter—original firkins, ₱ ℔	.16	@17

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18	@18½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17	@17½
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	15	@16
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@16

STEARINE—Sales 5,000 ℔s., at 26c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at previous figures. Sales since our last, 960 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ ℔. Refined sugars continue in request at 16½c.@21c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Is dull to-day. Sales 51,000 ℔s. at 14½c. @14¾c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in active demand. Sales since our last, 817 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@27c., 103 hhds. Virginia at 7c.@20c. ₱ ℔., and 54 bbls. Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Western has advanced to $2 30 ₱ gallon. Sales 600 bbls.

WOOL—Has been lightly dealt in by manufacturers as well as the trade, since our last, at essentially unchanged prices. Recent rains promise to enable the New-England mills to resume full work, and an early revival of the inquiry from this source is confidently expected. Included in the sales, since our last, have been 130,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at from 55c.@75c.; 32,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at from 50c.@67½c.; 18,000 ℔s. California, part at 35c.@38c.; 40,000 ℔s. Province, and 370 bales Cape, Mestiza and other foreign on private terms.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Oct. 13, 1865.

	Cents per ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	68@70
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	60@65
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	55@60
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece	70@75
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	65@68
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	50@65
California.	
Washed fleece	48@60
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	27@45
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@35
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@25
Pulled fine	45@60
Pulled medium	40@50
Pulled common	32@42
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	62@67
New-York City, super	60@63
New-York City, No. 1	47@55
New-York City, No. 2	16@18
Country, extra	65@71
Country, super	60@68
Country, No. 1	50@57
Country No. 2	18@28
Lambs	55@70
Western limed pulled	40@50
Southern limed pulled	38@48
Tub washed	65@80

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 14,000 bushels Corn, in bulk and bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at 1d. ₱ ℔. For Cadiz, a bark, with light Pipe Staves, at about $27,500.

FOR SALE.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies, one and a half hour from 29th-st. depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The house is situated in a very sheltered and healthy spot.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 230 Water-st., New-York.

Also, for sale, 16 acres of land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in one of the most beautiful situations in the vicinity of New-York, with 40 acres of excellent land, large barn, stables, &c.; the house is well built and commodious, 40 x45, with extension 29x33, and is replete with all modern conveniences; is thoroughly warmed by Gold's steam and hot water furnace, and is in every respect well adapted for a Summer or Winter residence; stands about 100 feet above tide-water and commands views of great beauty in every direction; about five acres of orchard, large gardens, abundance of pear trees, Delaware grapes and small fruits; this property is within one hour's easy drive from New-York, and is accessible almost every hour of the day by railroad or steamboat. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES IN CHARLES COUNTY, Md., with mill, 550 acres in grass and under cultivation, 450 in timber; improved by a large brick mansion situated in a beautiful grove; ten tenant houses, six barns, cow-house, corn-house, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, granaries, &c.; choice fruits of various kinds; a grist mill which has a large custom on a never failing stream; a superior location for health, beauty and fertility of soil; post-office within a few yards; 150 hhds. of tobacco and 1,500 bushels of wheat raised last year; price $30 per acre, including stock, tools, furniture, &c. Address JELLIFF BROS., Room No. 22, Law Building, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE FARM ON the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite Catskill, and half a mile from Oak Hill Station, containing about 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation. The buildings are new and substantial. It is well wooded and watered, and there are various kinds of fruit on the place. It is one of the most desirable situations on the Hudson, extending half a mile on the river, with some of the finest scenery between New-York and Albany. Also, a very fine farm of 100 acres, on Claverack Creek, three miles from Hudson, under good cultivation. Apply to S. L. MAGOUN, Hudson, N. Y., or JOHN E. GILLETTE, No. 419 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE — THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, late the residence of Mrs. Eliza Barrow, in Jersey City, comprising 14 lots, well shaded with elm and other trees, and fronting 175 feet on Wayne and Mercer sts., and 200 feet on Barrow-st. The house is substantial and well built of wood, filled in with brick, 44 feet by 52 feet, with 12 feet portico in front, and 8 feet piazza in rear. There is also a greenhouse and two-story dwelling house upon the premises. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, in Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or WILLIAM P. POWERS, No. 108 Broadway.

THE HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE known as Beaumont Lawn, with about four acres of lawn, garden and field, at Elizabeth, N. J., will be sold at auction, on the premises, on Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The house, which contains 17 rooms, has been built about ten years, and has all the necessary outbuildings. The property is on Rahway-avenue, five minutes' walk from the Court-house, and less than ten minutes' from the depot. Over thirty trains daily to and from New-York. Terms made known on day of sale. The property may be seen by applying to HENRY F. FAIRBANK, at the Court-house, Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. About 3 acres land—city property would be taken in exchange. Price, with furniture, $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO-STORY and attic house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs.; price $4,000; also a similar house on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; price $4,000.

Also two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500 each.

Also, a cottage-house and vacant lots on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av.; price $2,500.

Also the tenement-house No. 93 Gold-st.; price $4,500

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway, New-York

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 374 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Price, $10,000.

Also, a two-story cottage house on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts. Price, $4,500.

Also, the tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., front and rear. Price, $20,000.

Also, a valuable leasehold property, No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Price, $9,500.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A valuable house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., with two stables on 9th-st.; house 26x45, four stories, well finished throughout and in excellent condition; water on every floor, with all modern conveniences. The side lot is bounded by a party wall by which another house could be built at small comparative cost; the stables are conveniently arranged and have finished rooms in second story; one is rented at $600 per annum. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-Yrok.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIDENCE of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSE.—FOR SALE, ON WEST 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the first-class house, four-story, brown-stone, with extension room, frescoed, in complete order; gas fixtures, mirrors and medallion carpets can be had. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 23 West 38th-st., on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses, three-story and basement, all modern improvements, beautiful location, 100 foot street, 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Immediate possession; terms easy.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—No. 82 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.; three-story and basement, high stoop, neatly fitted up and furnished by the owner for his own use, all in good order; will be sold or rented, with or without horses and carriage. For permit to see the premises, apply in person to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE in Rahway, N. J., 15 minutes' walk from New-Jersey depot, one hour from New-York; has fourteen rooms in it. Lot 130 front; house 28 by 65, in good order. Rent $40 per month. Stable, &c., connected. Apply at No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN E. D, THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 2d-st., near Broadway; price $4,500 each.

Also, No. 215 South 2d-st., a frame house, with a large brick stable in the rear; price $4,000. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE HIGHLAND House, situated in the Hudson Highlands, opposite West Point, at Garrison, N. Y. For particulars, inquire of or address BRONK, MARSH & GARRISON, No. 152 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN property, a valuable country seat, with 5½ acres, at Jamaica, L. I. Apply to SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., near Nevins, or SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE AND HALF acre of garden land in Plainfield, N. J. Good schools and only one hour and twenty minutes from New-York. Price $3,000. BRONK, MARSH & GARRISON, No. 152 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—VERY REASONABLE, AS THE owner has gone to Europe, a first-class house on Murray Hill, with the elegant furniture; immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL BROWN-STONE houses, furnished and unfurnished, with immediate possession, up town, in good localities, and several cheap tenant houses, and several large and small farms.
HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, with good buildings, in a beautiful location, a few minutes' walk from depot; price moderate, terms easy, and possession at short notice. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL FARM or country place, with comfortable improvements, in a healthy locality, not more than 25 miles from Wall-st., and not to exceed $6,000 in price. Address, with particulars, B. J. C., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A TWO-STORY BASEMENT BRICK house and lot, with all the modern improvements, on Lee-av., for sale. Possession immediately. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a fine and large cottage, 30x40, beautifully located, overlooking the North River, near 70th-st.; price $7,500.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $5,000, dwelling-house, barn and 18 acres of land, well located at Plainfield, N. J. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60x-about 100 feet. Apply to E. B. SHERMAN, 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE LOTS ON 135th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, on 116th-st., near 9th-av. Apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE MADISON-AV. LOTS; a rare chance if applied for soon. For particulars apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, CONtaining twenty lots, situate on 9th-av., 105th and 106th sts. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 5 ACRES NEAR THE city, desirable in all respects; possession immediately; terms easy. Apply at No. 117 Pearl-st., front office, up stairs. Price $6,500.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF ABOUT forty acres, (highly cultivated) good house and outbuildings; location ten miles from city. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

$4,000.—HOUSE AND FULL LOT IN 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to JOHN FOGGIN, corner of 83d-st. and 3d-av., hardware store.

CENTRAL BROOKLYN LOTS TO BE exchanged for good merchandise or houses; some money paid if an object. J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway. Call and examine maps.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—A number of fine lots in the 9th Ward. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE (new) on 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, north side.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. PROPERTY.—The undersigned, by direction of the heirs, offer at private sale the valuable property situate on the southwest corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Mercer-st., being 25 feet on Broadway and Mercer-st., by 200 feet on Bleecker-st. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$4.500 FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK house, high-stoop, marble mantels, in East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,566 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 34th-st., with a part of the furniture and immediate possession, very cheap.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

SEVERAL VERY PROFITABLE FRUIT farms, at Burlington, New-Jersey, for sale. Full particulars given by addressing Box No. 83 Burlington Post-office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR LOTS on the southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS ON 7TH-AV. AND 122d-st. For particulars apply to J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

ON BROAD, NEW-ST. AND BROADWAY, ALL NEAR WALL-ST., AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.
APPLY TO
EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 BROAD-ST.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—ONE strictly first-class, completely and elegantly furnished, on 33d-st., near 5th-av., at $750 per month; one on 25th-st., $300 per month; one on 7th-av., $400 per month. Immediate possession.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A MOST DESIRABLE country residence, with horse, carriage, &c., located at Mamaroneck, New-Haven Railroad, 27 miles from the city. Terms, $100 per month until May 1, 1866. A lease can be had if desired. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA OR FOR SALE, A good house, of genteel appearance, carriage-house, &c., (with or without fourteen acres of land;) two miles from the steamboat landing; rent $500 per annum. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, in the village, after 2 o'clock P. M.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Cragdon, East Chester, near Mount Vernon Depot, with stabling, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COMPLETELY-furnished house, gas, bath, heater, &c., with stable and one acre of ground. Will be let for six months; ten minutes' walk from depot, and thirty minutes from 30th-st. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 Beekman-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL 1st of May next, at Spuyten Duyvil, on Hudson River Railroad, half an hour from 30th-st. station; the house contains ten rooms, with bath-room, furnace, &c. Inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 540 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A FURNISHED HOUSE at Yonkers, address or call on JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers; also, a number of houses for sale cheap; also, a large factory for sale.

TO LET—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, FURnished, at a bargain; barns, stables, ice-house, &c., near West Point. Inquire of
A. HENDERSON, No. 107 Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS UNfurnished house, except doctor's office, No. 15 West 20th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 287 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR FARM IN EXchange for Brooklyn lots and cash; also a good house, three story and basement, brick, No. 401 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, price $6,500. Apply to D. W. BROWN, No. 117 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED—APARTMENTS FOR A SMALL family; location between 5th and 7th avs., 34th and 45th sts. Any person having such may address JOHN MAIN, No. 231 Thompson-st., stating number of rooms, rent, &c.

WANTED—A SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR, IN a good neighborhood, with conveniences for housekeeping, for a small family. Address B., Box No. 53, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A SMALL house, unfurnished, for housekeeping by Nov. 1, between Amity and 26th sts. Address, terms and conditions, W. WHITE, Station D, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR part of a house located between Prince and 34th sts. Address, stating rent, &c., W. A. R., Box 134 *Times* Office.

UNFURNISHED BEDROOM WANTED, medium size, with croton water and gas, above 14th-st. and west of 3d-av. Address Box No. 5,426 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, neatly furnished; also, entire second floor; rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6; 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be obtained in a first-class private family, a very short distance from the city, less than three-quarters of an hour from City Hall; the house is a first-class mansion, with every modern convenience, and perfectly accessible at all times of day for a business man. Any person wanting first-class accommodation and the comforts of a nice home, may address W. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a small boarding-house or private family, between 10th and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Room No. 5, Studio Building, 10th-st., stating terms, locality, &c. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—ONE LARGE OR TWO single rooms, by two young gentlemen of steady habits, in a private family or where there are but few boarders; if agreeable, will be permanent. Address Y. & A., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROcuring board in a respectable German family, in exchange for the benefit of conversation; she would give lessons in French and music; the best references given and required. Address Miss F. M., care of Mr. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a gentleman and wife with a suite of rooms on third floor, with first-class board, in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; terms $30 per week, inclusive; reference exchanged. Address W. F. T., Station G.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH BOARD on Brooklyn Heights; a very liberal board will be paid if suited. Address RAYMOND, Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH SEVEN YEARS' experience, possessing the highest testimonials from prominent individuals and institutions, would teach higher and lower English branches thoroughly, piano, singing, drawing, ornamentals. Terms $1 an hour; 3 hours for $2; after 3 o'clock, half price. Box No. 20, Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

A GRADUATE, A CLASSICAL AND Mathematical teacher of several years' experience and highly recommended, would open school with a few pupils in a good locality. Address ALPHA, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE WHO speaks French, and is qualified to teach the English branches, Latin, the modern languages and music, desires a position as governess. Address Box No. 1,324 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, WITH A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE of several years in first-class city schools and families, desires a few pupils at their homes, to instruct in solid English branches; ample testimonials given. Address M. E. L., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A FOREIGN LADY OF MUCH EXPERIence, and competent to teach the English, German, music, (and French, if desired,) in all their branches, desires a morning or occasional engagement. Address TUITION, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, CAPAble of teaching French and sewing. Apply, with credentials, at No. 175 2d-av., corner 11th-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock, for three days.

A LADY OF THIS CITY DESIRES TO find a few pupils to instruct in the English branches, at their own residence; or a class of young ladies in history and English literature. Address A. M., book-store, No. 134, 6th-av.

A LADY TEACHER OF MANY YEARS' experience desires pupils in music, French and the higher English branches. Musical reference, R. Goldbeck, Esq. Address M. E. L., No. 139 West 21st-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE horses, large coupé and set of double harness, &c., the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe; will be sold cheap. Apply before 11 or after 4 o'clock, at BRADLEY'S stable, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

HORSES—TWELVE HORSES WILL BE TAKEN to board for the Winter, on a farm near the city. For terms apply to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place, up stairs.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN

GOLD ORE OR SULPHURETS WANTED In large or small quantities, at the Mechanical Gold and Silver Ore Treating Co.'s Works, for Desulphurizing and Oxydizing Copper and Iron Pyrites, No. 99 Furman-st., Brooklyn. CHAS. V. PECKHAM, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

LAST AND CLOSING SALE,
OF
GOVERNMENT VESSELS,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:

Ship CHAS. PHELPS—Length, 110 feet; breadth, 27 feet 4 inches; height between decks, 6 feet 6 inches; depth in the hold, about 13 feet.

Bark RELEASE—Length, 118 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches.

Steamer FORT DONELSON.

Steamer CLYDE.

Steamer CORNUBIA.

Steamer MERCEDITA—Length, 180 feet; breadth, 29 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; height between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; two vertical direct-acting engines; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; two tubular boilers containing four furnaces.

Steamer SHOKOKON—Side wheel; length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; length of stroke, 8 feet; one boiler.

Steamer STATE OF GEORGIA—Side wheel; length, 203 feet 6 inches; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 7 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; one side-lever engine; diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 2 feet; two tubular boilers containing 3 furnaces; one auxiliary boiler.

Steamer WANDO—Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; length of stroke, 4 feet; 2 oscillating engines; 2 tubular boilers containing 3 furnaces; feathering paddle-wheel.

Steamer UNION—Length, 207 feet; breadth, 34 feet; whole depth, 35 feet; 2 vertical engines; diameter of cylinder, 35 inches; stroke, 36 inches; 2 boilers containing 4 furnaces; one auxiliary boiler.

Tug CERES—Side-wheel; length, 103 feet 4 inches; breadth, 22 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 7 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 6 feet 8 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler; two furnaces.

Screw tug GAMMA—Length, 55 feet 5 inches; breadth, 14 feet 3 inches; depth, 5 feet 4 inches; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches; one engine; one boiler; one furnace.

Screw steamer DAYLIGHT—Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 24 inches.

Steam-tug HYDRANGEA—Length, 118 feet; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one vertical direct acting engine; one boiler; two furnaces.

Screw tug CATALPA—Length, 103 feet 5 inches; breadth, 22 feet 2 inches; depth 7 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one vertical direct-acting engine; one boiler; "flue and return tubular," with two furnaces.

Screw steamer SWEETBRIAR—Length, 120 feet; breadth, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; one vertical direct-acting engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler; two furnaces.

Gunboat CAYUGA—Length, 168 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches. Two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches. Two vertical water tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pumps connected; one steam pump; one distilling apparatus.

Gunboat OWASCO—Length, 163 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches. Two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches. Two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each.

Gunboat OTTAWA—Length, 163 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches. Two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches. Two vertical water-tube boilers, containing one furnace in each, one blowing engine, one steam pump and one distilling apparatus.

Gunboat SCIOTA—Length, 168 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches; two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pumps connected; one distilling apparatus

Gunboat WISSAHICKON—Length, 163 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches; two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pump connected; one distilling apparatus.

Steamer MALVERN.

Tug SAFFRON—Length, 66 feet; breadth, 17 feet 1 inch; depth, 6 feet 7 inches; 1 vertical engine; size of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; 1 boiler, containing 2 furnaces.

Schooner HOPE—Length, 85 feet 6 inches; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet 6 inches.

The above vessels will be sold without limit or reserve, by order of the Navy Department.
CHAS. H. BELL, Commandant.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The following named vessels will be sold at public auction at Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 M., viz.:

Iron side-wheel steamer BEN DEFORD, 1,090 tons; cylinder 56 inches, stroke 11 feet.

Iron side-wheel steamer S. R. SPAULDING, 1,090 tons; cylinder 56 inches, stroke 11 feet.

Wooden side-wheel steamer ILLINOIS, 2,100 tons; cylinder 85 inches, stroke 9 feet.

Wooden side-wheel steamer GUIDE, 731 tons; cylinder 48½ inches, stroke 11 feet.

Wooden side-wheel steamer WESTMORELAND.

Wooden side-wheel steamer COSSACK, 633 tons; cylinder 44 inches, stroke 11 feet.

Iron screw-steamer GEN. MEIGS, 366 tons; cylinder 32 inches, stroke 36 inches.

Iron screw-steamer KARNACK, 960 tons; cylinder 48 inches, stroke 2 feet 10 inches.

Wooden screw-steamer ASHLAND, 837 tons; cylinder —.

Wooden screw-steamer THOS. A. SCOTT, 1,052 tons; cylinder 42 inches, stroke 36 inches.

Wooden screw-steamer SHETUCKET, 334 tons; cylinder 26 inches, stroke 18 inches.

Wooden screw-steamer RANGER, 420 tons; cylinder 42 inches, stroke 36 inches.

Wooden screw-steamer GOV. CHASE, 746 tons; cylinder 40 inches, stroke 36 inches.

Wooden screw-steamer CHARLES THOMAS, 1,155 tons; cylinder 42 inches, stroke 36 inches.

Schooner RECRUIT, about 400 tons.

Terms—Cash on day of sale, or duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation service.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF CONDEMNED MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouse 18th and F sts., a large quantity of condemned medical and hospital property, consisting of lanterns, scales and weights, (prescription,) tin plates, assorted trusses, hanging lamps, delf pitchers, gutta percha bed covers, assorted splints, fracture boxes, knives and forks, spatulas, tablespoons, water coolers, tin cups, and a great variety of other articles.

At this sale will also be sold 5,328 blankets, 1,764 bedsacks, 1,188 sheets, 2,025 socks, 1,536 drawers, 516 towels, 1,908 shirts, 729 gowns, 420 counterpanes, 100 medicine chests, 74 hospital knapsacks, 84 panniers, 100 field companions, 50 cauldrons, 400 rubber buckets, 35,000 bottles, 331 wooden and 3,000 iron bedsteads, 100 mess chests, and a small lot of medicines. Terms cash. Goods to be removed within five (5) days.

Catalogues can be obtained at this office. Sale will be continued if necessary from day to day until all the articles are sold.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
By order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton, Agent,
About 1,300 Bales NEW-ORLEANS
and MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, two days before the sale.

RAILROAD CARS AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1865.

I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at one (1) P. M., near the depot of the New-York Central Railroad, in Buffalo, N.Y., ten (10) new Eight-wheeled Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.

Terms—cash, in government bonds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Bvt. Col. and A. G. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of MOSES TAYLOR, EDWARD BEMENT and PHILO C. CALHOUN, assignees of Morris Ketchum, the lot of land on the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., being 26 feet 9 inches front on the avenue, and 100 feet deep on 38th-st., together with the adjoining lot on 38th-st., being 17 feet front on the street and 48 feet 9 inches deep, with the first-class four-story brown-stone front house thereon, being 26 feet 9 inches on the avenue and 117 feet deep on 38th-st. The house is wainscotted, with black walnut, from the first story to the attic, and is in every respect a first-class dwelling. Also the lot with the two-story brick building used as a stable on the northerly side of 39th-st., 120 feet west of Madison-av., 24 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. The stable is complete in every respect, containing stalls for six horses, cow, &c. The upper part is fitted up for a dwelling for a coachman and his family. Also the lot of land with the four-story English-basement house thereon on the northerly side of West 36th-st., 407 feet 6 inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of 5th-av. and West 36th-st., and known as No. 31 West 36th-st., being 18 feet 9 inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

These three parcels are believed to be free from all incumbrances except a life estate of Mary Munroe, in the 36th-st. property, and the inchoate right of dower of Mrs. Margaret Ketchum in all three parcels; which incumbrance, if not provided for before the day of sale, the purchaser must arrange for or take the premises subject to. Terms, 10 per cent., and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and the remainder in cash, at No. 40 Exchange-place, (the office of the assignees,) on Nov. 20, at 12 M., at which time and place the usual Trustee's deed will be given. The furniture, which is all adapted to the house, now in the premises, corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., may be taken by the purchaser at an appraisal, or if not so taken, it will be sold at the house on some day between Oct. 19 and Nov. 20, of which notice will be given hereafter. For cards of admission to the houses, which can be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 to 1 o'clock, apply to the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,

THE CARRIAGE BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

being a close crane-neck carriage, with brown hammer cloths, built by Brewster & Co., without regard to cost. It is in good order, and will be sold as above by order of executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 West 28th-st., near 5th-av., the household rosewood, mahogany and other furniture of the late James Irwin, Esq. Catalogues two days before the sale.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FLINT GLASSWARE and kerosene goods, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., 300 pkgs. flint glassware, 100 boxes common tumblers; also kerosene goods, chandeliers, lamps, pegs, lamp-feet, shades, chimneys, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

LAST AND CLOSING SALE OF
GOVERNMENT VESSELS, WITHOUT RESERVE,
AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:

SHIP CHAS. PHELPS.—Length, 110 feet; breadth, 27 feet 4 inches; height between decks, 6 feet 6 inches; depth in hold, about 13 feet.

BARK RELEASE.—Length, 113 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches.

STEAMER FORT DONELSON.

STEAMER CLYDE.

STEAMER CORNUBIA.

STEAMER MERCEDITA.—Length, 180 feet; breadth, 29 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; height between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 vertical direct-acting engines; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; 2 tubular boilers, containing 4 furnaces.

SIDE-WHEEL FERRY-BOAT SHOKOKON.—Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 8 feet; 1 beam engine; 1 boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA.—Length, 203 feet 6 inches; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 7 inches; between deck, 7 feet 7 inches; 1 side-lever engine; diameter cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 8 feet; 2 tubular boilers; 8 furnaces; 1 auxiliary boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WANDO.—Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; stroke, 4 feet; two oscillating engines; two tubular boilers, containing 8 furnaces; feathering paddle-wheel.

STEAMER UNION.—Length, 207 feet; breadth, 34 feet; whole depth, 35 feet; two vertical engines; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke, 36 inches; two boilers, containing four furnaces; one auxiliary boiler.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CERES.—Length, 108 feet 4 inches; breadth, 22 feet 4 inches; depth, 7 feet 7 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 6 feet 8 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler; two furnaces.

SCREW TUG GAMMA.—Length, 55 feet 5 inches; breadth, 14 feet 3 inches; depth, 5 feet 4 inches; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches; one engine; one boiler; one furnace.

SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT.—Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 24 inches.

SCREW TUG HYDREANGEA.—Length, 118 feet; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one vertical, direct-acting engine; one boiler; two furnaces.

SCREW TUG CATALPA.—Length, 105 feet 3 inches; breadth, 22 feet 2 inches; depth, 7 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one vertical direct-acting engine; one boiler; flue and return tubular with two furnaces.

SCREW STEAMER SWEET BRIAR.—Length 120 feet; breadth, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet. One vertical direct-acting engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler; 2 furnaces.

Gunboat OTTAWA.

Gunboat CAYUGA.

Gunboat WISSAHICKON.

Gunboat SCIOTA.

Gunboat OWASCA.

The above vessels will be sold without limit or reserve, by order of the Navy Department.
CHAS. H. BELL, Commandant.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL ON
THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at pier foot of 16th-st., North River,
by order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet,
the following described property:
MACHINERY.
SCRAP COPPER, IRON AND LEAD.
DOORS AND SASHES.
ANCHORS.
CHAIN CABLES.
YELLOW METAL.
IRON DAVITS AND STANCHIONS.
WINDLASS.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horse each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.

Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.

Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.

Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.

Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.

Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.

Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.

Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.

St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.

St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.

GIESBORO, D. C.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.

No sales of mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. G. O. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 60 Liberty-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ROBES, BLANKETS, &c.,
the property of
CHARLES GRAHAM, ESQ.,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at Cleary's stable, in 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., (removed there for convenience of sale,) a splendid pair of blood bay horses, 15½ hands, of unsurpassed style and beauty, 6 and 7 years old. Also, an elegant team of light bays, 7 and 8 years old, 15¾ hands. Also, an elegant steel gray, matching either of the bays. Also, a thorough bred Kentucky saddle horse of very great beauty, supposed to be the finest saddle horse in the city, 7 years old, 15 hands. Also the following elegant carriages, all made to order by Wood Brothers, and nearly new, viz:
Elegant French LANDAU,
Elegant VICTORIA, with shifting driver's seat,
Elegant WESTCHESTER ROCKAWAY,
Elegant DOUBLE SLEIGH, Gould's make.
Two Superb White Bear ROBES.

Also gent's saddle and bridle, blankets, sheets, mats, whips, &c., &c. The above will be exhibited at the place of sale on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., from 3 until 5 o'clock P. M.

Sale positive. By order of
DAVID GROESBECK, Assignee.

If very stormy the sale will take place on MONDAY, 23d inst.

AUCTION SALE OF 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1865.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-ninth auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, 25,000 tons of fresh-mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf, of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-1awtoct26.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 91 Liberty-street.

AT PRIVATE SALE, A LOT OF VERY fine household furniture, including solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and other coverings, library and dining-room suites, and a general assortment well worthy the notice of buyers.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer—No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AUCTION SALE.

THOMAS ALDRIDGE will sell 113 and 149 lots of ground on the premises, Oct. 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock precisely, located in the centre of Hudson City, N. J., on Montgomery, Clark, Manners and Franklin avs. and Colden-st., on and near the line of the Hoboken, Hudson City and West Hoboken Railroad, by which this property can be reached within twenty minutes, being one and a quarter miles in a direct line from the Hoboken ferries, whence these cars leave every fifteen minutes.

There are two public buildings erected, and one about to be erected, on parts of this property.

Term easy.

Title perfect.

Should this day be stormy, the sale will take place on the first fair day thereafter.

Maps can be had of THOMAS ALDRIDGE, near the Court-house, Hudson City.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,
TO
CLOSE AN ESTATE,
PRINCIPALLY IN BOND.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., fine old sherry, port, Madeira and Champagne wines, imported by a first-class house, and of the very best brands.

ALSO,

Fine old brandies, Jamaica rum, pure Holland gin.

The whole of the above invoice must be positively sold without reserve.

Catalogues now ready.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, AT 11 o'clock, within the store.
MALAGA RAISINS—500 packages.
TURKISH PRUNES—3 casks.
FIGS—15 cases.
MACCARONI—20 boxes.
CURRANTS—75 barrels.
SULTANA RAISINS—144 boxes.
PEANUTS—1,000 bags.
SICILY LEMONS—40 boxes.
GREEN GINGER—16 barrels.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River,
FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.
800 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex *Lizzie Troop.*

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn,

Handsome rosewood piano, parlor suites, marble-top chamber sets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, dining-room furniture, carpets, pier glasses, stoves, &c.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—Many valuable Cactus, Night-Blooming Cereus and other valuable plants will be sold on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Mr. J. VANDERBILT'S Seed and Agricultural store, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

WM. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION.—ON FRIDAY, 20TH inst., at 10½ A. M., at the seed-store of YOUNG & ELLIOTT, No. 9 John-st. The sale will comprise the choicest and rarest collection of Cacti in the United States; also a fine assortment of Camelias, Azalias and other choice Winter blooming plants.

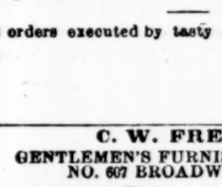
DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES,
ELEGANT DESIGNS,
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Have now on hand the most VARIED assortment of RICH GOODS, and invite the attention of parties furnishing to an examination of the same.

All orders executed by tasty and experienced workmen.

C. W. FRENCH,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 607 BROADWAY, N. Y.



Just received a large stock of silk under-clothing, English merino under-clothing, Shaker-flannel under-clothing, beautiful French and English scarfs, warm gloves, carriage-blankets, traveling shawls, together with all the novelties of the season, direct from Paris and London. Call and see Winter styles at No. 607 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
WHOLESALE.

You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.

CALL.
MARK THE ADDRESS.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Entrance to the Wholesale Departments No. 66 Allen-street.

Second floor, FELT, BEAVER and STRAW GOODS.

Third floor, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVET and MILLINERY GOODS.

Fourth floor, CASE and PIECE GOODS only.
EDWD. RIDLEY.

LAKE & McCREERY,
Will open on
THURSDAY, OCT. 19,
a large and elegant assortment of
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH,
and OPERA CLOAKS
in new and beautiful style.
No. 471 Broadway.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, dresses, sacks, shawls, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, spencers, babies' caps, &c. Ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, ready-made under-garments and ruffled skirts. Varieties of ladies' and misses' sets and handkerchiefs.

Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table and bed linen, silk and cotton embroideries, braiding made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

AT R. H. MACY'S.
JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES. AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple, fancy, curious articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Paris millinery, of the latest styles and shapes; also, jockey and riding hats in great variety now ready at
MR. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLEN, ABBOTT & GERRY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
No. 54 Wall-st.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the general practice of law.
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

A CARD.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., October, 1865.

The undersigned, a Committee of the Trustees of St. John's College, give notice that it is proposed, on the first Thursday of November next, to reorganize the institution by the appointment of a President and Professors.

The committee invite applications from persons only who can furnish the highest testimonials for capacity, fitness and experience.

Those who desire further information upon the subject will address N. Brewer, Esq., Secretary of the Board, or either of the committee.
JOHN THOMSON MASON,
ALEXANDER RANDALL,
FRANK H. STOCKETT.

THE PHOENIX GAS STOVE.
PAT. AUG. 15, 1865.

For warming rooms, offices, &c., and for cooking purposes. A great saving in fuel. No dust, dirt, or ashes. Warranted free from smell. Will give more heat than any other burner. LESLEY & ELLIOTT,
Manufacturers, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

A. THEAD MOITH'S
CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID,
Warranted equal to Arnold's.

Samples, style and prices can be seen, and orders filled at Messrs. HALL & BLAUVELT'S,
No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

KANE'S RANGE AND HEATER COMBINED—The most economical range now in use; can be used for heating the room above; it is decidedly the most simple and durable range yet made; the superior arrangement of the oven flues give it a facility for baking equal to the brick oven; if you are in want of a good baking range, you would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Wholesale and retail No. 58 3d-av., corner 11th-st.

ROBERT SEWELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, NO. 21 WALL-ST.—Author of "Practice in the Executive Departments." Particular attention given to business before the departments in Washington, especially in Revenue cases and in claims in the Quartermaster-General's and Commissary-General's Department.

8 CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR OLD books, pamphlets and newspapers; 11 cents for white rags, and 3 to 4 cents for colored woolen rags.
J. H. WALKER & CO., No. 22 Spruce-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted, without fee in advance. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 68, and will be enlarged by request.

Classes in elocution with Mrs. Vandenhoff, and in languages by Professors, commence Oct. 15.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

DR. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL IS AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st. The following parents have sons in it, and have had for two years past: William M. Evarts, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Wm. A. Booth, Judge D. P. Ingraham, Joseph Nason, E. T. Tefft, Z. Ely, Rev. Dr. D. B. Coe, S. L. Mitchell, D. Perkins.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September.

References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 161 5th-av. and 837 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John. R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 20. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address as above for circulars.

ESSEX SEMINARY, ESSEX, CONN.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal.
GILES POTTER, A. M., Associate Principal.

For circulars address the Principal; a request for an interview with him will receive prompt attention, as he is in New-York City every week.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 21.

R. P. JENKS'

School will reopen at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.
Address No. 122 East 18th-st.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 East 21st-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 560 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BLAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK having returned to New-York to reside, will receive pupils at her residence, No. 223 East 50th-st. Also at Chickering's Pianoforte warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, where circulars can be seen and applications can be made for terms, &c.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, opposite Washington-square.
PRIMARY, COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL,
prepares for College, Business, Naval School, West Point

PROF. WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Piano, violin, guitar, singing and harmony lessons. Address No. 543 Broadway, or call at Academy, No. 645 6th-av.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House reopened Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages in attendance for young ladies at a distance.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, at Bay Side House, 39th-st., Brooklyn. French and Spanish spoken in the school. Principal, Prof. GEO. TREGENT.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 907 Broadway. Number limited to twenty. Most lessons learned in school. Circulars obtained as above.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, in Morris, Conn. For particulars and reference address as above. SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

ACADEMY OF NEW GYMNASTICS, NO 108 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. New-York. Opens Oct. 2. EMMA E. SMITH, Principa.

E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO fill a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city, by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER REOPENED their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

AN OXFORD, M. A., DESIRES A FEW pupils. Address A. P. M., No. 53½ West 32d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ALLEN CAMERON, WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, and JOHN B. RADLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN B. RADLEY retiring therefrom. All debts will be paid by CAMERON & JOHNSON.
ALLEN CAMERON,
WM. B. JOHNSON,
JOHN B. RADLEY,
Nos. 215 and 217 Grand-st.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm of GREACEN & BROWNE, for the transaction of a Commission business in Stock, Bonds and Gold. Office No. 11 Wall-st., corner of New-st. JOHN GREACEN, JR.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865. CHAS. BROWNE.

WATER-PROOF AFGHAN ROBES.—The attention of the trade is invited to these robes. They are water-proof and dust-proof, and for beauty and durability are unequaled. For sale by the AMERICAN WATER-PROOF CLOTH COMPANY, 43 Barclay-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1865.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporaneous Singer. Afternoon at 3—Roll of the Drum. Evening at 7¾—Mazeppa.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Streets of New-York.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Orion, the Gold Beater—A Convict's Vengeance—Jolly Cobbler.
FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE—Rappelkoff, the Spirit King—Mother Goose and the Golden Egg.
BROADWAY THEATRE—Sam.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Streets of New-York.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—Les Miserables—The Power of Music—Herrmann and Heller—High Daddy.
AMERICAN THEATRE—No. 444 Broadway—Grand Entertainment.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Grand National Exhibition.
THE HIPPOTHEATRON—New-York Circus.
DODWORTH HALL—No. 806 Broadway—Soiree Musicale.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.
WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bianco—The Alchymist—Our Clerks.
WALLACKS—The Double Gallant.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Martha.
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway—The Republican Court; or, Lady Washington's Reception Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Nashville paper says, regarding the villain Champ Ferguson: "He is entirely reconciled, we are informed, to the terrible fate that awaits him, and maintains the same firmness and composure that has characterized his actions throughout the trial. His only concern is regarding his little family, who are left almost penniless, according to his own statement. The intelligence of his sentence has ere this reached them, and it is expected they will arrive in the city next week, and take their final farewell on this side of the grave of the husband and father for whom they have given up all the comforts of life. Unless it is otherwise ordained, Champ Ferguson will suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the 20th inst. Several efforts have been made to save him from the gallows, but thus far they have failed, and all hope is abandoned."

Atlanta is at present the scene of an immense amount of business, enterprise and industry. An old citizen of the place says that at least five hundred new structures of various sorts and sizes are going up in the city. Many of the buildings are necessarily unsubstantial, from the use in them of brick that have been heated and crumbled, and, for lack of materials, many walls are laid in mortar made of clay alone. Scores of storehouses are rebuilt a story high, and roofed over to await more prosperous times for completion. Rents are enormously high. Two store-rooms, above and below, of ordinary width, rent at $275 per month; for a frame house of four rooms $100 a month is paid. As nearly as can be estimated, the population of Atlanta is about 22,000.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Monongahela City, Penn., died at his residence on Thursday last, Oct. 12. He was a son of Hon. James Lawrence, who was active and well known in Pennsylvania State politics in 1830. Last year Mr. Lawrence was elected to the Legislature by 2,000 majority, of which he had been a member for several terms. He was also a member and the Speaker of the Senate. Mr. Lawrence was widely and favorably known in the western part of the State. He was about fifty years old. He had been a stay to the Union cause in all of his region, and will be as much missed politically as socially.

It is the intention of Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, at the suggestion and request of Mr. Swann, the Governor elect, to convene the General Assembly of that State in extra session, early in January—probably on the second Wednesday, the day when the Governor elect enters upon the duties of the gubernatorial office. One of the reasons assigned for this step, it has been intimated, is that legislation is requisite in connection with the paying of interest on a portion of the public debt, and the State finances generally.

The Hartford *Times* states that a temporary bridge will be built at Coscob for the track, to be ready for use in about ten days, after which a permanent structure will be erected on the old piers. It is estimated that the loss to the company from the accident will not be less than $50,000. The telegraph company sent men down to the bridge yesterday and replaced their wires, several of which were destroyed by the fire, and the line is now in working order.

The Toronto *Globe* states that Dr. Blackburn, who has been in that city for several months, awaiting his trial on the charges preferred against him by the government with reference to the alleged "yellow fever plot," was on Monday admitted to bail upon his recognizance. His sureties were discharged by consent of his Crown Counsel, Mr. Blake. It thinks that this looks very like an abandonment of the charge by the prosecution.

A letter dated Warrenton, Va., Oct. 12, 1865, says: "P. Bell Smith, Esq., had a pistol to fall from his pocket yesterday evening, while in the street. It exploded, and the ball passed through the abdomen, and the fear is that the wound is mortal. Mr. Smith is a son of Ex-Gov. Smith, and, while the latter was acting as Executive, was his Secretary and Aid-de-Camp."

The Toronto *Leader* states that an offer has been made to admit to bail Lieut. Bennett Young on his own recognizances, as has been done in the case of Dr. Blackburn. These terms Mr. Young refuses to accept, on the ground that he desires the question of his guilt or innocence to be determined, so that if he is to be free it is not by sufferance but by right.

Capt. J. M. Moore, who was sent to the Andersonville Cemetery, for the purpose of marking the graves of Union soldiers, has made a very interesting report of his expedition. He has marked over twelve thousand graves with the names of the victims of rebel cruelty, and about four hundred with the words "Unknown United States Soldiers."

Gen. Fisk, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southwest, announces that, after the passage of bills by the different States giving protection in the courts to negroes, he will abolish in his department all matters connected with the civil status of the negro.

The Savannah *Herald* of Oct. 14 notices the arrival in that city of Judge Campbell, of Alabama; G. A. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Ex-Secretary J. A. Seddon, of the Confederate War Department, who were recently released from confinement by orders from the Secretary of War.

The hospital-ship *Florence Nightingale*, which has been stationed in the Lower Bay as a quarantine, in charge of Dr. Theo. Walser, came up to the city yesterday, the quarantine having been discontinued at that point for the season.

The Eleventh United States Heavy Artillery, a colored regiment, under command of Col. Styphen, took its departure for Rhode Island on Tuesday night, to be mustered out.

The case of Samuel T. Glover, indicted for practicing law without taking the oath prescribed by the new State Constitution of Missouri, is now on trial in St. Louis.

Senator Wilson has written a letter, in which he expresses a confident opinion as to the complete success of the Republican party, both in New-York and New-Jersey, at the ensuing elections.

Gen. Grant has two sons at the Burlington, N. J., College. The General and his lady visited them one day last week.

W. F. Lynch, formerly Commodore in the United States Navy, but latterly in the rebel service, died at Baltimore on the 17th inst., aged sixty years.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the second October meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, a memorial was read from the Male Principals' Association, informing the board that the keeping of a record of corporeal punishments would consume time which the principals could more profitably devote to other matters. On motion of Commissioner Miller the communication was tabled instanter. Professor Francis Lieber's resignation as a Commissioner of Common Schools was received, and the board unanimously thanked the distinguished retiring member for his past services. The clerk of the board was authorized to draw upon the Comptroller for $398,508, that being the residue of the educational appropriation for the year. Commissioner Roosevelt offered a resolution of condolence with Commissioner Wilson Small in his bereavement.

The Shipowners' Association of this city met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action in regard to the collection of freights on imported goods. Under the present system it often happens that merchandise is placed in bonded warehouses, whence it is taken out by irresponsible parties on payment of the customs duties, without regard to the lien upon it by shipowners for the cost of carriage. In this way shipowners are annually defrauded of large amounts of money. A memorial was presented by Mr. H. W. O. Edge, and unanimously adopted by the association, addressed to Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth their grievances and asking redress, at the same time suggesting the method by which their rights may be protected.

A fire broke out at 12:15 o'clock, yesterday, in the basement of building Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-street. The flames were confined to the sub-cellar and basement of the building. Messrs. Clarry & Reilly occupied the sub-cellar for the storage of paper. Their loss will amount to $3,000, which is covered by insurance. The basement and first floor of the building were occupied by Robert Bonner for the printing of the *Ledger* newspaper. A large edition of the paper was destroyed. Mr. Bonner's loss is about $2,000, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. The stationary engine of Messrs. Torrey & Green, No. 13 Spruce-street, did good service in subduing the flames.

At Police Trials, yesterday, Commissioners Acton, Bergen, and McMurray listened to precisely one hundred complaints. The most interesting trial of the day was spoiled by the peremptory resignation of the defendant. Inspector James Leonard was the complainant. Officer De Grushea's wife, having failed to convict him in a criminal court, appeared at Trial Chamber and sought to have him dismissed for alleged theft. The case goes over to next week. Alderman Ternan, of Brooklyn, had a complaint before the board; but he failed to appear personally, and the case goes over.

The notorious case of the People vs. Peter R. Strong and Electa M. Potter was again before the Court of Sessions yesterday, on a motion by the prosecution to postpone the trial during this term of the court, on account of the illness of a witness. His Honor, Recorder Hoffman, denied the motion, ont he ground that the illness of the witness was of such a character that it might have been anticipated at the time the stipulation was made to go to trial during the October term of the court.

William Thomas, *alias* Cohen, was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining $500 worth of lard oil from Mr. Samuel P. Hoosier, of No. 266 South-street, on a forged order purporting to be signed by Josiah Macy's Sons. It was soon discovered that the signature was a forgery, and Thomas, who had sold the oil to Messrs. Monroe & Cook, and obtained their check in payment therefor, was arrested as he was entering the bank to get the check cashed.

A destructive fire occurred, at 12:30 o'clock on Tuesday night, in Brooklyn, by which the large brewery of Mr. J. Johnson, at the corner of Jay and Front streets, was consumed. There were 1,800 bushels of grain in the building at the time. The aggregate loss amounts to about $40,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. John Welsh, a member of Hose Company No. 11, was badly injured.

Henry C. Butler, of New-York, died at Delaware, Ohio, on Monday morning, of consumption. Mr. Butler had been in very feeble health for some time, and his death was by no means unexpected by his friends. He was a member of the firm of Butler & Pitkins, wholesale merchants, New-York, was a thorough business man, and highly respected.

Yesterday Police Superintendent Kennedy made a return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Justice Ingraham in the case of Michael B. Cline. It appears that Cline is a fugitive from the military department of Richmond, Va., having effected his escape from the Provost-Marshal, and is detained to await a requisition from the Provost-Marshal-General. Cline was remanded to prison.

James and Michael Dougherty, brothers, aged 16 and 11 years, were arraigned before Justice Dodge, yesterday, on a charge of stealing three $100 seven-thirty United States bonds from Dr. H. Sherrill, by whom Michael was employed. Two of the bonds were recovered, the other having been sold. The accused were committed for trial.

The third session of the New-York Medical College for Women, commenced on Tuesday last. Addresses were delivered by Professor J. M. Ward, B. F. Bowers, M. D., and S. M. Ellis, M. D. The prospects of the institution are good, and the attendsnce of students likely to be quite large.

Mr. McMurray, Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, reports that the fund for the widow and child of the murdered policeman, Thomas Walker, has reached the respectable aggregate of $1,783 30.

A young German girl, named Barbara Andreson, was attacked in Rutledge-street, Williamsburgh, on Tuesday night, by an unknown ruffian, and seriously injured. Her cries attracted the attention of the police, but the fellow escaped.

Patrick Keenan was arrested, yesterday, in Brooklyn, on a charge of having feloniously assaulted Andrew Mulligan, a liquor dealer, with tumblers, during an affray which happened in the drinking place of which the injured man is proprietor.

The case of Max Maretzek vs. Cauldwell and Whitney, an action for libel, was yesterday postponed by Justice Barbour to Monday next, on motion of counsel for the defendants.

In the case of Harris vs. Tilton, Lally, et al., which has been on trial before Justice Balcom in the Circuit Court, Part 2, the jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

The Sixth United States Cavalry, 750 men, arrived here on Tuesday, en route for Texas, under the command of Major Starr. They will be accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Sturgis.

Andrew Anderson, aged 14, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from injuries received on the 4th inst., by falling from a tree at Bull's Ferry.

An unknown man was run over on the Flushing Railroad on Tuesday morning, and his head severed from his body.

Pork speculators are "coming to grief." Yesterday Mess Pork fell $2 75 ℔ bbl. in this market. At the close there were far more eager sellers than buyers at the reduced rates. A tight money market plays the deuce with the gamblers in the necessaries of life.

Gold was steady yesterday at 146@146¼ ℔ cent. Exchange 109½@109¾. Money active at 7 ℔ cent. Government Stocks steady. The Railway speculation better in the morning, but lower at the close of the day.

The general markets were depressed yesterday, and prices of Produce and Merchandise favored buyers. The volume of business was restricted. The Freight engagements were light.

The Enemy's Confession.—One of the foremost advocates of the Democratic ticket in this State, makes a notice of the new Registry Law which is worthy of special attention. We quote:

> "It was generally conceded that its operation will fail to achieve its ostensible purpose—viz.: the prevention of illegal voting—since any one, citizen or not, can, under the present system, visit the registers, have his name put down without challenge or oath, and then, by virtue of this registration, vote on election day with impunity. Again, *a naturalized citizen can proceed from place to place*, and, with his name registered, by the mere presentation of his papers at each, can vote at all of them when the time comes."

This is a very important admission. This "good Democrat" rejoices that after all our care we have not shut the door to ballot-swindling, and, in the exultation of this discovery, the writer taunts us with the prospect of an indefinite duplication of naturalized votes. *Prima facie*, it does look as if a man could go from poll to poll and vote as often as he pleased until the trick should be discovered. But it is dangerous business, and is not likely to be tried to any considerable extent. As matter of precaution, is it not feasible to make a special record of the names and dates of the papers of foreign-born citizens? It may cost some trouble; but, since we are in for an attempt to purify the ballot-box, it may be worth while to take a little extra pains to make our work effective.

The Confederate Cotton Loan and the English Subscribers.

The European mail, yesterday, brought various denials on the part of gentlemen whose names were appended to the subscription for the Confederate cotton loan. The telegraph had previously intimated the fact of these denials having been made. Mr. Beresford Hope, of the *Saturday Review*, puts his protest in very explicit terms. He says he never held a farthing of the loan. Mr. Laird makes a disclaimer through a Liverpool Tory journal almost as strong. And Mr. George G. Seymour, whose name appeared in the schedule as a subscriber for $200,000, says he sustained no loss whatever by it. The London *Times*, of the 5th inst., which contained, as the telegraph announced, a general disavowal of any connection with the concern on the part of its editor, has not been received. And Mr. Gladstone's curt disclaimer, also announced by telegraph, does not appear in any of the journals received by yesterday's mail. Thus far, however, considerable discredit has been thrown upon the authenticity of the list; and there is imposed upon those who first authorized its publication the necessity of showing how and whence it originated.

The allegation of the London *Times* that the report was a concoction by an American journal famous for its inventive faculties, is, in the first place, contrary to fact; and in the next place, has the appearance of being a side issue put forward to make the report incredible on its face. Everyone here knows that the statement, whether spurious in part, or spurious in whole, was a transcript of a document found in the archives of the Confederacy. The original is now in possession of the authorities at Washington. Whatever may have been the object of those concerned, the list, by its date and by supporting evidence of an indisputable kind, is *Confederate* in its origin, and only belongs to-day to the State Department by the fortunes of war. This much we assert on authority which is altogether unquestionable.

The question, then, arises, in connection with these partial disclaimers from England, whether we can still regard the list as a *bona fide* record. Thus far, we cannot see that it is invalidated in any material degree, except in the mistake of confounding the name of Mr. William Ewart with that of William Ewart Gladstone. It may, at the same time, be true enough that Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Laird and others were not, as they protest, subscribers to the loan. But it does not follow that their relations with the Confederate agents were not such as to justify the use of their names, made by these agents to give credit to the loan in the London market. Mr. Beresford Hope had given, as a public journalist, all the influence which the *smartest* weekly journal in England possessed to make a national character for the Davis insurrection, and to discredit the bare possibility of the United States continuing to exist as an independent power. Mr. Beresford Hope was, at the same time, the confidant and adviser of the Confederate agents in London. He attended their meetings. He sat in their councils. He spent his means to maintain an organ for them. And if they used his name to bolster up their financial operations without his direct permission, they certainly did not presume to any unpardonable extent on his disposition and good will. All the influence he possessed as a public man was theirs beforehand. All the power he could wield upon the public opinion of England, without grudge and without remorse, he had made theirs. Everything that an evil and glib tongue could utter against the United States, their history, their progress and their institutions, had been uttered in the cause of the insurgents. And if the emissaries of the insurrection, without the direct permission of Mr. Beresford Hope, chose to put his name down as a large subscriber for their loans, they certainly did nothing more than take him at his word. The *ethics* involved in the transaction we shall not presume to discuss. It was an enterprise altogether calculated to repel any ethical consideration. Mr. Hope may have been—we shall believe he was—entirely innocent of any intention of paying down the sum of money against which his name appears. But we shall continue to doubt, in spite of his protest, that he was entirely ignorant of use having been made of his name to bolster up a confidence game instituted and put afloat by the swindlers who represented the late Confederacy in England. These swindlers knew their man before they used his name. All that he was worth was theirs before—body, bones and breeches—and in assigning him a place in their list, they simply adopted his logic, and accepted his dictum as a journalist.

We dare say when the London *Times* reaches us we shall find its disclaimers exceedingly pointed and surcharged with indignation. But when—as the London *Star* points out—the day the Confederate loan was launched the London *Times* declared the restoration of the Heptarchy to be as much within the range of possibility as the restoration of the Union, we think there was little violence done to the conscience of the gentlemen controlling that journal in assigning *them* the position they ostensibly hold on the Confederate list. They *may* have been ignorant of the peculiar allocation of the shares made by the Confederate agents. On that point we shall not presume to speak. But if the United States had become as much a thing of history as the English Heptarchy when the cotton loan of the Confederacy was set afloat, we should think it marvelous if any one, whether editor or parson, believing that fact, should not hasten to get stock in the new government of the West. The loan was but for three millions sterling. It was guaranteed by an endless quantity of cotton. It had the moral support of Western Europe. It had the good wishes of the leading journals. It was issued considerably below par. And it had nothing in the way of American security to contend against except the worthless scrip of a government as dead as the British Heptarchy. Viewing the situation thus, why should the agents of the Confederacy, one of whom was this Mr. Spence, the Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times*, hesitate to give character and *éclat* to their loan by ushering it in with the greatest names of the literary and political world? It may be true enough that these agents knew the whole thing to be a swindle. It may be the case that they transgressed the moral law in appropriating the signs-manual of Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Sampson, or any of their other patrons. With that we have nothing to do. It was a family matter. The parties held a common council; were in the fullest and closest communion, and knew precisely what financial "accommodation" meant. There we leave them, and their precious cotton loan.

Marriage Among the Italian Priesthood.

The recent presentation, in the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia, of a communication appealing to Americans for support of a part of the Italian priesthood in their efforts to assimilate their state to that of the Episcopal clergy, is the first recognition we have seen in this country of a most interesting and important fact in the social and intellectual revolution of new Italy. Most of our readers are no doubt aware of the progress of Protestantism at Naples, Florence, Milan and other points in Italy, under the auspices of the different foreign evangelical societies, and under the cordial protection of the Italian Government; but the gradual approach of a considerable number of the Romish priesthood to Protestant feeling in a very essential particular, is not so well known, we believe.

This tendency has been developed chiefly among the ten thousand Italian priests who signed, a few years since, Padre Passaglia's protest against the temporal power of the Pope; and although still in the minority even among these, the priests who advocate the marriage of their order are not despicably few, while their activity and influence are much greater than their numbers. Padre Passaglia does not, himself, pronounce decidedly for the new idea, but thinks that while it is better for the priesthood as a general thing not to marry, marriage should by no means be forbidden them as a class. He does not profess to attach great value to the idea as an element of reform in the Church of which he considers temporal possessions and politics the bane; but there are able men among his followers who regard the marriage of the priesthood as one of the prime necessities of a progressive and enlightened Church.

It will so appear to most Protestants; and all travelers and sojourners in Italy will consent that it is an important step, which, if once taken, will do more than any other to advance social purity and religious freedom and independence. It would be scarcely useful to rehearse here the evils which intelligent Italians believe to result from the celibacy of their priesthood, or to define the anomalous position which the priest, isolated from mankind by an ascetic superstition of the middle ages, holds in the ameliorated society of this day. The reader will readily figure these things to himself, and can understand how impossible it must be for the celibacy of the priesthood to continue in a State like new Italy. Even admitting that celibacy means chastity among the priests, the law must still yield to the pressure of modern feeling against the Old-World error of its existence; but as in Italy it means nothing of the kind, and as the celibacy of the priesthood is blamed for much of the corruption which afflicts Italian society, the present advocacy of clerical marriages by a respectable number of the priesthood seems the most natural and consequent growth from present conditions.

As an idea of reform developing itself in the order which, until now, had the greatest possible interest in maintaining the religious system as it is, we can hardly attach too much importance to it. Much is involved in this open concession of fallibility in the church, and much is to be hoped from the apparent wish of these priests to found their future influence over the people on popular love and trust, by passing those austere bounds which divided them from the sympathies and feelings of their race. The movement is also very interesting, because it is the first tangible evidence of reform which all good and patriotic Italians look for from within the Church itself, and to which Protestant countries must look as the best means of ameliorating the religious condition of Italy. The missionary efforts now making in that country are notoriously successful only among the more ignorant of the people. There is no longer any prejudice against foreign Protestants in Italy, but the educated Italians certainly disdain those of their own race who become Calvinists or Lutherans, and we think they will never wholly accept transalpine reform; for they have not the least doubt that they are, and always have been, the masters of thought, and that if it had been wise and well to protest utterly against Papistry as a creed, some Italian would have done so long before Luther. They now regard the reform of the clergy, and the destruction of the temporal power, as the sole good to be desired; and if it is not all the good we could wish them, it is certainly part of it, and whatever tends to its accomplishment deserves friendly consideration from us.

The Democratic Ratification.—The meeting last night at the Cooper Institute was well attended, as Democratic meetings usually are. Montgomery Blair was the principal speaker. (We give a synopsis of his remarks.) Gen. Slocum was present, and was, of course, (when he became known) hailed with tremendous cheers. John Van Buren was also on hand, and many other magnates of the party assisted. Mr. Van Buren made a brief speech, and was followed by Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. Instead of an original platform they readopted the Albany resolutions. The tone and spirit of the meeting were tame, and in every respect the opposite of the rousers that used to make old Tammany ring with enthusiasm.

The Autumn Rains.—All anxiety about scarcity of water may be dismissed. Yesterday afternoon "the latter rains" began, and until midnight the storm prevailed with equinoctial fervor. The wind was high, and swept howlingly through the deserted streets. Autumn falls suddenly; two weeks ago the forest verdure wore all the emerald of Summer; now, without time for change of hues, the leaves are beaten down, and the bare arms of the trees project wintry skeletons upon the leaden sky.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The members of the Board of Corporators of the National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the Volunteer forces of the United States met to-day, at the Smithsonian Institute, when it was again found that there was not a quorum, only 23 persons responding to their names, whereas 51 are required to constitute a quorum of the one hundred members. Those present were U. S. Grant, D. G. Farragut, Benjamin F. Butler, Edwin M. Stanton, G. R. Chase, Joseph Hooker, George G. Mead, Alfred H. Terry, Franz Sigel, Moses F. Odell, Joseph H. Stuart, David Tod, Frederick Smith, C. H. Davis, Jos. K. Barnes, Edward G. Tobey, Bishop Simpson, B. B. French, H. J. Raymond, H. C. Carey, J. M. Good, Frank Moore, George G. Stannard. On motion of Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, Secretary Stanton was chosen Chairman, and Admiral C. H. Davis elected Secretary. Secretary Stanton then announced the object of the meeting, and the names of those present were called. Gen. Barnes then said that in addition to those present, he had heard from twenty-nine other corporators, all declining to attend, among whom were two deaths and one declination to save W. B. Astor. Gen. Butler then addressed the meeting, alluding to the two former attempts at obtaining a quorum, and suggesting propositions for action under the circumstances. It was impolitic, he thought, to waste time by adjourning and waiting for the arrival of other members, and he, therefore, submitted a resolution, which after setting forth the impracticability of assembling a legal number of the corporators, recommends that the meeting proceed to a provisional organization, and that a committee of seven be appointed to memorialize Congress to legalize this provisional action, and to enact such legislation by reducing the number of corporators and otherwise, as will enable the project to be carried out according to the design of the act. This was supported by Chief-Justice Chase, who suggested that the resolution be amended, by adding that this committee proceed to make by-laws, rules and regulations, and submit the same to an adjourned meeting of the corporators, to be held subsequent to the action of Congress, proposed to be asked on this subject. The motion was adopted. Hon. E. S. Tobey submitted a resolution requiring the committee thus appointed to memorialize Congress for a stated appropriation in aid of the work, instead of relying upon the charity of the public. The act, it would be seen, provided that the work could not be commenced until half a million of dollars had been subscribed and paid. Gen. Butler said that the fund provided by the act for the endowment of the asylum arising from fines by court-martial, forfeitures of pay for desertion, uncalled-for prize money, &c., already amounted to between one and two millions. After further discussion, Mr. Tobey's resolution was adopted. The names of the committee under Gen. Butler's resolution are: Gen. Butler, Mr. Raymond, Gov. Smith, Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia; Ex-Gov. Tod, Admiral Davis, Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, Gen. Mead and Gen. Grant. On motion of Mr. Raymond, the committee were instructed to petition Congress for a repeal of the restriction in the act of Congress in the sixth section. On motion of Gen. Butler, it was agreed that the meeting adjourn until called together by the committee. It is to be regretted that the corporators, who were all fully notified, did not exhibit public spirit enough to attend this meeting, and thus set the organization on foot at once. As it is now, further delay is incurred, and the action of Congress must be had to legalize what little action is thus taken. The gentlemen who assembled to-day exhibited much earnestness in behalf of the object, and it will, without doubt, eventually prove a success. The gathering in the library of the Smithsonian Institute of so many prominent and distinguished men was a remarkable scene, seldom witnessed. Such faces as Grant, Farragut, Chase, Bishop Simpson, Butler, Meade, Hooker and Stanton do not often compose one group.

OUR ENGLISH VISITORS.

Sir Morton Peto, and his English traveling compinions, together with other gentlemen, left Baltimore this morning on an invitation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, upon a visit to Harper's Ferry, and to view several of the battle-fields. They were joined at the Relay by Gens. Meigs and McCollum, from Washington, and there was a fair representation of the press from both cities. Numerous other invitations were sent to prominent gentlemen, which they were compelled to decline for various causes, among them, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, who replied: "I would wish to accompany the excursion to Harper's Ferry, but there is a meeting of the corporators of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, of which I am one, and must be present. For a long time they have been making an effort to obtain a quorum, but have failed. The other corporations are from the different States, and are now on their way to Washington. Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and W. Prescott Smith, the master of transportation, and other officers were assiduous in promoting the comfort of the guests, who were all delighted with the trip and the beautiful scenery on the route. The company generally was of the most agreeable character.

ALLEGED BAD CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

A gentleman just returned from the South says that many of the government agents are acting upon the principle that this is their last chance soon to be closed, and accordingly are making hay while the sun shines; or, in other words, obeying the Shakespearian injunction, "Put money in thy purse." In connection with this matter it may be stated that there is a delegation in Washington now complaining that government agents are exceeding their power by refusing to give up property to the rightful owners, with receiving a written acquittance covering not only all acts of the government and its agents, whether these acts have been in accordance with law and obedience to orders or not. What is asked is, that the agents be required to obey the orders received from Major-Gen. Howard.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Smyth, of New-Hampshire, who is one of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Hospital Company, and several prominent railroad managers from New-England, had an interview with the President this morning.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The Secretary of War to-day ordered that the full official record of the Wirz trial be published in Moore's *Rebellion Record*.

A PICTURE OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Hamlin, Medical Inspector United States Army, arrived here this morning from the South, with a report on the Andersonville Prison, but too late to be received by the Military Commission for the trial of Wirz. The report gives a complete description of that notorious place, and is illustrated by many photographic views.

PARDONS.

The President to-day granted pardons under the amnesty proclamation to 128 persons, distributed among nearly all the recent insurgent States.

MAILS IN TEXAS.

Postmaster-General Denison has ordered into operation all the mail service in Texas which is at present deemed of importance.

ONLY SEVEN PRISONERS.

At the present time there are only seven prisoners in the old Capitol prison. The only important prisoners among this number are Wirz, Duncan and Gen. Briscoe.

CORRECTION.

The name of D. Torrence was erroneously given in our dispatch of last evening as United Depositary at Little Rock. John Kirkwood is the Depositary.

MUSTERED OUT.

The War Department to-day issued the following list of volunteer organizations which have been or are ordered to be mustered out of service not included in previous circulars: Alabama Cavalry, First Illinois Infantry, 36 men of Eighth Infantry remaining in service transferred to Thirty-eighth, and not Thirty-first Infantry as heretofore reported; Thirty-eighth Infantry still in service. Indiana Artillery—Sixth and Fourteenth Batteries; men of Seventy-third Infantry remaining in service transferred to Twenty-ninth Infantry; latter still in service. Independent organizations—Infantry, Eighteenth Independent Company United States Volunteers; artillery, "Chicago Mercantile" Battery, Minnesota Artillery, Twenty-second Battery New-York; Infantry, Fifty-eighth New-Hampshire Infantry, Eighth Ohio Infantry, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth; Wisconsin Infantry, Forty-sixth. United States Colored Troops—Infantry, one-year men of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixth Infantry consolidated with Fortieth, latter still in service. Ninth Heavy Artillery discontinued. Enlisted men transferred to other organizations of United States colored troops still in service, viz.: Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Eighty-eighth and One Hundredth Infantry, and Battery Second Light Artillery.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED TROOPS.

The subjoined letter from the Second Comptroller of the Treasury to the Paymaster-General, contains the gist of the Attorney-General's opinion relative to bounties to colored troops, which was briefly mentioned in these dispatches last night.

J. M. Broadhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has addressed to the Paymaster-General a communication embracing a very important decision of the Attorney-General, disposing of the matter of bounties to colored soldiers which involves the disposition of an immense amount of money. The following is the communication:

Sir: This office, on the 20th ult., submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the views entertained here upon certain questions relating to the bounties to which colored soldiers heretofore employed in the service of the United States were entitled by law, and requested that the opinion of the Attorney-General might be obtained thereon. The Attorney-General, in a very able and elaborate opinion, concurs with this office, substantially affirming that colored soldiers entering the military service, were, in all cases, to be treated as freemen at the date of their acceptance into the service, and that there was upon the statute books no law either forbidding their employment in the army, or, with the exception of the brief period of 19 days, intervening between the passage of the act of June 15 and that of July 4, 1864, creating, on account of color, any distinction in the pay, allowances or bounty to which soldiers were entitled. From the most reliable information, it is believed that few, if any, colored volunteers enlisted during the interval of nineteen days above alluded to, and the anomalous legislation of section 2, act June 15, 1864, will therefore deprive few, if any, soldiers of bounty. The Attorney-General sums up his argument in the following conclusions: 1.—That persons of color who may have acquired their freedom by the provisions of the act of July 17, 1862, and who were mustered into the military service prior to the 15th June, 1864, are entitled to receive the bounty allowed by law for volunteers. 2.—that persons of color who have escaped from slavery after the passage of the act of July 17, 1862, and who may have been mustered into the military service before the 15th June, 1864, and who were unclaimed by loyal owners at the time of their enlistment are entitled to receive the bounty payable by law to volunteers. 3.—that all persons of color emancipated by the President's proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, who after the date of that proclamation and before the 15th June, 1864, enlisted and were mustered into the service as volunteers are entitled to like bounty. 4.—That all persons of color mustered into the service after the 15th June, 1864, are entitled to receive respectively such sums in bounty as the President may have ordered in the different States not exceeding one hundred dollars; and 5—That all volunteers received into the service after July 4, 1864, are entitled to receive the same bounty for terms of enlistment without regard to color. It will be perceived that in these five points, which were in reply to specific questions from this office, the rights of colored soldiers who may not have been free on the 19th of April, 1861, and yet volunteered between that date and the passage of the act of July 17, 1862, are not embraced. The Attorney-General, however, says elsewhere in his opinion, in treating of the second section, act June 15, 1864, which had been thought by some to have deprived colored soldiers of bounty, that "the letter of that provision does not affect the rights vested under the laws in force at the time of their enlistments, which, as has been seen, gave the same bounty to colored, rightfully received into the service, as was accorded to white troops." And furthermore still, his opinion states unhesitatingly that enlistment in the Union army makes the slave *co instanti* a freeman forever, entitling him to be placed on a footing with white volunteers. You are, therefore, respectfully requested to direct Paymasters of bounties hereafter, in conformity with the foregoing decision allowing to colored soldiers wherever, and except from 15th June to 4th of July, 1864, whenever enlisted during the rebellion, the bounty provided for volunteers, by laws existing at the time of such enlistment.

J. M. BROADHEAD,
Comptroller, Paymaster-General.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

The following order assigning troops, was promulgated to-day:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Oct. 18, 1865.

Special Orders No. 555—Extract No. 4.—The companies of the Second United States Infantry will be concentrated at Newport Barracks, Ky., without delay, and the commanding officer will report to Maj.-Gen. Thomas, commanding the military division of the Tennessee, for assignment of the regiment to stations. 5.—Four companies of the Fifth United States Cavalry are assigned to the Middle Department, the regimental headquarters, and four companies will report to the Major-General commanding the Department of Washington, and four companies will report to Maj.-Gen. Thomas, commanding the military division of the Tennessee for assignment. Two of the six companies at Cumberland, Md., and two of the five companies in Washington will be immediately put en route, with horses and equipments, to such point as Maj.-Gen. Thomas may direct, leaving the remaining company of the regiment (L) to be organized in the Department of Washington. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. 6.—Four of the regular light artillery companies now in the Department of Washington will be put en route without delay for St. Louis, Mo., to report for assignment to Maj.-Gen. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi. Another light artillery company from the Department of Washington, and light artillery company K, First United States Artillery, from the Middle Department, will at once be put en route for New-Orleans, La., to report for assignment to Major-Gen. Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Gulf. All these companies will turn over their horses and batteries before taking their departure, and will be remounted on arriving at their stations. As soon as the two companies arrive at New-Orleans Major-Gen. Sheridan will dismount Companies D and M, First United States Artillery, and D of the Fourth United States Artillery, and order them to proceed without delay; the companies of the First United States Artillery to report to Major-Gen. Hooker in New-York, and the company of the Fourth United States Artillery to report to Major-Gen. Augur, in Washington. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. 7. The Third and Tenth United States Infantry will be ordered to proceed without delay to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Major-Gen. Sherman for assignment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut-Gen. GRANT.
E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Champ Ferguson—The Weather—Horse Races, &c.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Preparations for the execution of the guerrilla, Champ Fergusson, are being rapidly completed. The execution will be conducted by Gen. Shafer, commandant of the post of Nashville, at the penitentiary outside the city. Fergusson's wife and daughter were expected here to-day to visit him for the last time.

There was a severe storm of wind and rain last night. The weather is very cold for the season.

The Fall races are being held at the course this week. The race to-day was a running race for a purse of $250, and was won by *Leatherlungs*. The three year old stake was won by *Malcome*. Four horses started for the purse and three for the stake. The time was slow and the track heavy. Very meagre reports are given of the races, no adequate facilities being given to members of the press to report them. The water on the shoals is 20 inches deep.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The second Parepa evening was marred, but not spoilt by the weather. So far as the house was concerned, there was hardly anything to be desired. The seats and boxes were occupied, and a fringe of "standers" filled up the passages. But the particular and vexatious action of the weather was manifested in the case of Mlle. Parepa, whose cold not being benefited by the humidity of the atmosphere, became unmanageable. Under these circumstances it became impossible for the lady to sing, and a golden opportunity was presented to Mr. Bateman to make a speech to that effect. The disappointment would undoubtedly have been great had not the best favorite of the public, and the most charming and obliging artist in America, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, kindly volunteered at the last moment to take the place of the invalid. This civility enabled the concert to proceed without interruption. Miss Kellogg was in spendid voice, and sung *Qui la Voce* and the Venzano Waltz with faultless precision and the best of effect. We need scarcely add that she was heartily applauded. The other performances were the same as last evening—Mr. Levy, the cornet player, achieving a fresh success in the three pieces which he performed.

The opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was performed after the concert—Mme Ortalani-Brignoli sustaining the *rôle* of the heroine. Two years have elapsed since this lady last appeared before our audience, and the interval has evidently been improved studiously and successfully. We have never heard her to better advantage. Signor Mazzoleni and Signor Bellini sustained their original *rôles*, and were, of course, excellent.

To-night, at the Brooklyn house, the opera of "Martha" will be given, and on Friday (in New-York) "Norma," with Zucchi, Bosisio, Massimiliani and Antonucci in the cast.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

A Few More Points of Testimony Introduced.

Interesting Letter from Commissioner Ould.

He Swaps Miserable Wretches for Good Material.

The Reading of Wirz's Argument in His Own Defence.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day.

Judge-Advocate-Gen. Holt was present.

After the reading of the record of Saturday, Col. Chipman stated that to prevent any appearance of prejudice, he had caused to be prepared an argument for the defence, which was examined and revised by the accused, and submitted with his approval.

Capt. C. M. Self was recalled, and a paper shown him, in which he recognized the handwriting of Robert Ould. This paper was indorsed by Gen. Winder and Capt. Turner.

Samuel F. Hunt testified that he found the letter in a private desk of Gen. Winder immediately after the fall of Richmond.

Mr. Baker asked leave to examine the paper.

Gen. Wallace understood that Mr. Baker had withdrawn from the case.

Mr. Baker said that such did not appear upon the record. He had merely submitted the case.

Several members of the court thought that Mr. Baker had withdrawn, while others thought that he had rested the defence without withdrawing.

Mr. Baker was allowed to proceed.

The letter from Robert Ould, addressed to Gen. Winder, dated City Point, March 17, 1863, was then read. It called for all the military and political prisoners, excepting officers, and said that the arrangements worked largely in our favor, as "we get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and get some of the best material I ever saw."

The following is the substance of the plea made by the prisoner in his own behalf:

The accused says he appears to put on record his answer to the charges on which he is arraigned, and to protect and vindicate his innocence. He was there to answer for all his official and personal acts at Andersonville, and, if he could, convince the court that they had been void of offence before God and man. He trusted that he would not be held responsible for the official or personal misdeeds of others. He would be judged by his own acts; and if they had been such as to warrant his conviction on any of the charges, let him be visited with punishment commensurate with the offence. He did not ask for mercy, but he demanded justice. In analyzing the evidence he would endeavor to be simple and concise, and, above all things, frank and truthful.

There are three distinct parts in which the prosecution and defence are necessarily comprised. These are: First, had he, as charged, maliciously, willfully and traitorously combined, confederated and conspired with John H. Winder, and others, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States? Second, And was he the person who was officially responsible for the privations and sufferings of the Federal prisoners at Andersonville? And third, had he committed the crime of murder or perpetrated all or any of the atrocities laid to his charge?

As to the first, he was not conscious of a particle of testimony going to substantiate the charge of conspiracy. Of the 160 witnesses who have testified, no one ever heard him utter a syllable or do an act indicative of his knowledge of the existence of some hellish plot; nor was there the least scrap of paper found in his office, or a word in the archives of the Confederacy to show that such a conspiracy existed. Even if all the specifications, which are grouped under the charge of conspiracy, were literally true, there is not a shadow of evidence that the suffering was the result of a conspiracy. Capt. Wirz argues that the government itself did not believe in the existence of the conspiracy, from the fact that the names of Robert E. Lee, James A. Seddon, Lucius Northrop and Dr. Moore, who were indicted with the accused when he was first arraigned, had been stricken out. If the charge was true now, it was true then, and if there was guilt anywhere, it certainly lay more deep and damning on the souls of those who held high positions, than on him who was a mere subaltern officer. He believed that what the Judge-Advocate principally relied upon as proof of the conspiracy was the expression attributed to him, (Wirz,) that "he was of more service to the Confederate Government than any regiment in the front," connected with the equally wicked and significant expressions attributed to Gen. Winder, Gen. Cobb and Capt. W. S. Winder. As to the remark attributed to himself, he would refer to that in another part of the defence. Gen. Winder has gone to the great judgment-seat. Howell Cobb was not allowed to come here and have an opportunity of contradicting the testimony referring to him. The Judge-Advocate thus virtually admitted what it was expected to prove by him. As to W. S. Winder, he was under the jurisdiction of the United States Government. Surely he could not be held to answer for their rash and imprudent expressions. Furthermore, if he, as a subaltern officer, simply obeyed the legal orders of his superiors in the discharge of his official duties, he could not be held responsible for the motive that dictated such orders. And if he overstepped them and violated the laws of war and outraged humanity, he should be tried and punished according to the measure of his offence.

He further argued that, from his position at Andersonville, he should not be held responsible for the crowded condition of the stockade, the unwholesome food, &c., &c.; and adduced the following reasons, among others, viz.: That he was not responsible for the selection of the location, as it was located by W. S. Winder in 1863, while Wirz was yet in Europe; that he did not assume command until March, 1864; that Col. Parsons, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, testified that the stockade was sufficiently large and properly located for the accommodation of 10,000 prisoners; that Col. Parsons' testimony fully exonerated him (Wirz) from complicity in the selection of the location, overcrowding the stockade, or failure to provide proper shelter for the prisoners; that Dr. Bates exonerated him from all blame on account of the condition of things in the hospital; and that his testimony was corroborated by Dr. Roy; and that Col. D. T. Chandler, in his report to Richmond, never once attached blame to Wirz for the condition of affairs at Andersonville.

As to the third charge, that of murder, he hoped to be able to show the court that he was not guilty, and that he was not the monster he had been depicted; but that, on the contrary, he did what lay in his power to diminish or alleviate the miseries of the prisoners. The specifications accused him of no less than thirteen distinct crimes of the grade of murder; yet in no instance were the name, date, regiment, or circumstances stated in the specifications; and in the whole mass of the testimony there are but two cases of this character that could be fixed with any definiteness, and in these two cases he was prepared to make his defence. The two referred to were the actual, real case of "Chickamauga," and the mythical case described by the name of "William Stewart," who, it is alleged, was shot at the gate near the guard-house.

With regard to Chickamauga, he would make the following correct statement: On the evening referred to, an officer went to his (Wirz) headquarters, and said there was a man in the dead-line jawing the guard, and creating a great deal of excitement. He rode to the stockade, dismounted, and went inside, and asked Chickamauga, in a rough way, "What in the hell he was doing there." Chickamauga replied that "He wanted to be killed." He (Wirz) replied, that "If that was all he wanted, he would soon have it." He then drew his pistol to menace Chickamauga, and the latter became frightened and went outside the dead line; Wirz then ordered the guard to fire upon the cripple if he again approached the dead line. He never supposed that Chickamauga's friends would allow him again to go near the forbidden line. Wirz then went out of the stockade and was on his way to his quarters, when he heard the report of a musket, and going back and mounting the sentry-box he found that Chickamauga had been shot. He was shot for a violation of a rule of prison discipline; a rule absolutely necessary at Andersonville; and one not unusual, for it was enforced in nearly all the military prisons in the South; besides the rules were printed and posted in conspicuous places.

With regard to the other alleged case of shooting, it differed from that of Chickamauga in that the alleged victim, William Stewart, had the good fortune never to have been at the Andersonville stockade. The man could not be found on the books of the prison, the hospital record or the death register. Capt. Wirz argues that as this testimony came from a man named Gray, who had prevaricated very much, his statement was not entitled to the least credence. He argues in a similar manner as to the evidence of Alcoke, who testified to having been robbed, and to Wirz requiring men to be bayoneted on the occasion of their removal for exchange. Capt. Wirz adduces the testimony of Col. Fanning to show that he had nothing to do with the employment of the dogs.

The allegation that furloughs were granted to soldiers for shooting prisoners is pronounced an absurd camp rumor. He denies that the prisoners were ever deprived of rations as a punishment. On only one occasion was the whole camp deprived of rations, and that was on the 4th of July, when there was a difficulty with the raiders, and the Quartermaster could not distribute the rations. He denies the exercise of personal violence toward the prisoners. His physical condition was such that he could not have knocked a man down, and he quotes from the testimony of Father Whalen, Dr. Roy and others, who had opportunities of observation, to show that such a thing never occurred as his beating or shooting a prisoner. He also quotes from Col. Chandler's report, to show that when the prisoners were inquired of as to the r treatment, they never once mentioned his (Wirz) name. He acknowledges that two of the prisoners were whipped, viz.: Bardo for disguising himself as a negro, (but not by Wirz's order, as appears by Bardo's own acknowledgment,) and the negro Hawkins, for offering a gross insult to a white lady. He denies having used the expression that he was doing more for the Confederacy than any regiment at the front. The remark made was that he had a larger command than any General in the field, and this was tortured into the remark first above mentioned. The remark at the grave-yard that "the Yankees were getting the land they came for," was actually made, but not by him, (Wirz) but by another officer who was present.

After referring in complimentary terms to the members of the commission, Capt. Wirz concludes thus:

"The statement, which I now close, will probably survive me and you alike; it will stand as a complete answer to all the mass of misrepresentation heaped against me. May God so direct and enlighten you in your deliberations that your character for impartiality and justice may be protected, my character defended, and the few days of my natural life be spared to my helpless family."

Col. Chipman asked for twenty-four hours to prepare his closing argument for the government. He attached more than usual importance to the case, but thought he would be able to get through so that the court could close its session on Friday.

The court then adjourned until Friday.

THE ANDERSONVILLE GRAVES.

REPORT OF CAPT. J. M. MOORE.

Condition of the Trenches—How Our Brave Soldiers were Buried—Over Twelve Thousand Bodies Identified and Marked—Four Hundred and Fifty Graves Marked Unknown.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The following report of Capt. J. M. Moore, A. Q. M., who was sent to Andersonville, Georgia, to mark the graves of Union prisoners for future identification, contains valuable information, in which the people are interested, and will, doubtless, be appreciated by the relatives and friends of those who have given their lives to their country:

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Department of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1865.

Brevet Major-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

General: In accordance with special orders No. 19 Quartermaster-General's Office, dated June 30, 1865, directing me to proceed to Andersonville, Georgia, for the purpose of marking the graves of Union soldiers for future identification, and inclosing the cemetery, I have the honor to report as follows:

I left Washington on the 8th of July last, with mechanics and materials for the purpose above-mentioned.

On my arrival at Savannah I ascertained that there was no railroad communication whatever to Andersonville, the direct road to Macon being broken, and that from Augusta via Atlanta, also in the same condition. I endeavored to procure wagon transportation, but was informed by the General commanding the Department of Georgia, that a sufficient number of teams could not be had in the State to haul one-half of my stores, and as the roads were bad and the distance more than four hundred miles, I abandoned all idea of attempting a route through a country difficult and tedious under more propitious circumstances.

The prospect of reaching Andersonville at this time was by no means favorable, and nearly one week had elapsed since my arrival at Savannah. I had telegraphed to Augusta, Atlanta and Macon, almost daily, and received replies that the railroads were not yet completed.

At length, on the morning of the 18th of July, the gratifying telegram from Augusta was received announcing the completion of the Augusta and Macon road to Atlanta, when I at once determined to procure a boat and proceed to Augusta by the Savannah River.

The desired boat was secured, and in twenty-four hours after the receipt of the telegram alluded to, I was on my way with men and material for Augusta. On my arrival there I found the railroad completed to Macon, and that from Macon to Andersonville having never been broken, experienced little difficuly in reaching my destination, where I arrived July 25, after a tiresome trip occupying six days and nights.

At Macon Major-Gen. Wilson detailed one company of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and one from the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, United States Colored Troops, to assist me. A member of the former company was killed on the 5th of August at a station named Montezuma, on the South-western Railroad.

The rolling stock of all the roads over which I traveled is in a miserable condition, and very seldom a greater rate of speed was attained than twelve miles an hour. At the different stations along the route the object of the expedition was well known, and not unfrequently men wearing the garb of rebel soldiers would enter the cars and discuss the treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville, all of whom candidly admitted it was shameful, and a blot on the escutcheon of the South that years would not efface.

While encamped at Andersonville I was daily visited by men from the surrounding country, and had an opportunity of gleaning their feelings toward the government, and, with hardly an exception, found those who had been in the rebel army penitent and more kindly disposed than those who have never taken a part, and anxious to again become citizens of the government which they fought so hard to destroy.

On the morning of the 26th of July the work of identifying the graves, painting and lettering the headboards, laying out the walks, and inclosing the cemetery, was commenced, and on the evening of Aug. 16 was completed, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned.

The dead were found buried in trenches on a site selected by the rebels, about 300 yards from the stockade. The trenches were from two to three feet below the surface, and in several instances, where the rains had washed away the earth, but a few inches. Additional earth was, however, thrown on the graves, making them of a still greater depth.

So close were they buried without coffins or the ordinary clothing to cover their nakedness, that not more than twelve inches was allowed to each man; indeed, the little tablets marking their resting place measuring hardly ten inches in width, almost touching each other.

United States soldiers, while prisoners at Andersonville, had been detailed to inter their companions; and by a simple stake at the head of each grave, which bore a number corresponding with a similar numbered name upon the Andersonville Hospital record, I was enabled to identify and mark with a neat tablet, similar to those in the cemeteries at Washington, the number, name, rank, regiment, etc., and date of death, of twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-one graves, there being but four hundred and fifty-one which bore the inscription, "Unknown U. S. Soldiers."

One hundred and twenty thousand feet of pine lumber was used in these tablets alone.

The cemetery contains fifty acres, and has been divided by one main avenue, running through the centre, and sub-divided into blocks and sections in such a manner that, with the aid of the record, which I am now having copied for the Superintendent, the visitors will experience no difficulty in finding any grave.

A force of men is now engaged in laying out walks and clearing the cemetery of stumps, preparatory to planting trees and flowers.

I have already commenced the manufacture of brick, and will have a sufficient number by the 1st of October to pave the numerous gutters throughout the cemetery, the clay in the vicinity of the stockade being well adapted for the purpose of brick-making.

Appropriate inscriptions are placed through the ground, and I have endeavored, so far as my facilities would permit, to transfer this wide, unmarked, and unhonored grave-yard into a fit place of interment for the nation's gallant dead.

At the entrance, the words "National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.," designate the city of the dead.

On the morning of the 17th of August, at sunrise, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in the centre of the cemetery, when a national salute was fired, and several national songs sung by those present.

The men who accompanied me, and to whom I am indebted for the early completion of my mission, worked zealously and faithfully, from early in the morning until late at night, although suffering intensely from the effects of heat. Unacclimated as they were, one after another was taken sick with the fever incident to the country, and in a brief period my force of mechanics was considerably lessened, obliging me to obtain others from the residents in different parts of the State. All my men, however, recovered, with the exception of Mr. Eddy Watts, a letterer, who died on the 16th of July, of typhoid fever, after a sickness of three weeks. I brought his body back with me, and delivered it to his family in this city.

Several of the United States Cavalry, detailed by Gen. Wilson, died of the same fever, shortly after joining their command at Macon.

Andersonville is situated on the Southwestern Railroad, sixty miles from Macon. There is but one house in the place, except those erected by the so-called Confederate Government, as hospitals, officers' quarters and Commissary and Quartermaster's buildings. It was formerly known as Anderson, but since the war the "ville" has been added.

The country is covered mostly with pines and hemlocks, and the soil is sandy, sterile and unfit for cultivation, and, unlike the section of country a few miles north and south of the place, where the soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and cotton as well as corn is extensively raised.

It is said to be the most unhealthy part of Georgia, and was probably selected as a depot for prisoners on account of this fact. At midday the thermometer in the shade reaches frequently 110 degrees, and in the sun the heat is almost unbearable.

The inhabitants of this sparcely-settled locality are, with few exceptions, of the most ignorant class, and from their haggard and sallow faces the effects of chills and fever are distinctly visible.

The noted prison-pen is fifteen hundred and forty feet long, and seven hundred and fifty feet wide, and contains twenty-seven acres. The dead line is seventeen feet from the stockade, and the sentry boxes are thirty yards apart. The inside stockade is eighteen feet high, the outer one twelve feet high, and the distance between the two is one hundred and twenty feet.

Nothing has been destroyed. As our exhausted, emaciated and enfeebled soldiers left it, so it stands to-day as a monument to an inhumanity unparalleled in the annals of war.

How men could survive as well as they did in this pen, exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun by day, and drenching dews by night, without the slightest covering is wonderful.

The ground is filled with the holes where they had burrowed in their efforts to shield themselves from the weather, and many a poor fellow, in endeavoring to protect himself in this manner, was smothered to death by the earth falling in upon him.

A very worthy man has been appointed Superintendent of the grounds and cemetery, with instructions to allow no buildings or structures of whatever nature to be destroyed, particularly the stockade surrounding the prison pen.

The stories told of the sufferings of our men while prisoners here have been substantiated by hundreds, and the sceptic who will visit Andersonville even now, and examine the stockade, with its oozy sand, the cramped and wretched burrows, the dead line, and the slaughter-house, must be a callous observer, indeed, if he is not convinced that the miseries depicted of this prison-pen are no exaggerations.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JAMES M. MOORE,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. Army.

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

An Important Speech by Maj.-Gen. Banks.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Maj.-Gen. Banks this evening lectured in the Music Hall before the Mercantile Library Association, taking for his theme "National Affairs." There was a distinguished audience present, and upon the platform were ex-Vice-President Hamlin, Anson Burlingame, Hon. Alex. H. Rice, and a large number of local celebrities.

Gen. Banks commenced his lecture by the remark: "It is better to pray than advise," the expression of Cromwell as he assembled his Parliament. The day of Cromwell and the great events in the life of the Lord Protector furnished him with an appropriate introduction to his subject: the secession of the rebellious States. They were States, he said, and the war destroyed even the imperfect forms of industry in the South and led to a military despotism. The government can never be reëstablished except upon a condition of a restoration of industry upon a basis entirely in harmony with the changed condition of things. Neither the revival of industry nor the restoration of the government necessarily follows the overthrow of the Confederacy or the declaration of peace. It requires a thorough reorganization of the system of labor. Who can expect this radical change? Is it the people of the South? Can they who initiated the war for the declared purpose of perpetuating the bondage of the laboring classes and extending the territory that might be acquired, now initiate measures to perpetuate their freedom and secure to them the privileges of citizenship? Will the emancipated people trust to their former masters for the recognition of their newly-acquired rights? It is incredible. The ruling classes of the South remain unchanged. The industrial classes are freemen, not slaves. Neither will recognize the assumed rights of the other. Both will stand upon the defensive. I venture the prediction that until this result is accomplished, whether or not the government shall restore to them political power, the continuous, faithful labor which the culture of the Southern States demands, will be impossible. The South can never regain the power it has lost except by a reorganization of society, and to such an extent as to protect the just rights of masters on the one hand, and secure on the other to the newly enfranchised races the full measure of their freedom and an influence upon public affairs commensurate with the change in their condition. Without this the condition of the South is inevitable anarchy. The withdrawal of the troops will be the prelude to a social war, and the conflict in the end is certain to destroy us as well as them. The problem now to be solved is more momentous in its consequences than any of the war. It is the method of speedy restoration of the insurgent States with safety to the present form of government. This great question cannot be too carefully considered. It challenges the especial attention of the solid men of the country; men who by industry and genius have accumulated fortunes. The stake in the struggle, not ours. The destinies of the war fell upon younger men, disconnected with financial interests. Whatever change occurs in our affairs, they can carve out their own fortunes; but the issues involved in the restoration of the government affect directly and primarily the financial integrity of the government, and the foundations of public and private property. The solid men of the country are summoned for this campaign. Let them answer the call. What disposition shall be made of the insurgent States? It is perhaps better to pray than advise, but I cannot forbear to express my convictions upon this question. The peace of the country requires the earliest possible restoration of these States. Ten or fifteen insurgent or discontented States outside the Union with eight to twelve million of people, cannot fail to disturb the country. Our system of government makes no provision for numerous, populous and affluent military provinces, and they cannot exist for any length of time without peril to the government and the people. There are, in my judgment, no greater perils than those involved in the permanent or prolonged exclusion of these States. In what manner then shall they be admitted? Will you refuse admission to the insurgent States except it be upon condition of granting the right of suffrage to colored men? This is a question which I do not propose to answer in this connection. It has its place and shall be duly considered, but it is not a vital question. It may be answered in the affirmative, and its conditions fulfilled without securing the great object it has in view, the elevation of the negro and the security of the government. The truly decisive and vital questions in this great controversy are, first, How will the immediate admission of these States affect the government? Second, What guarantees do the insurgent States propose for its security? Considering the first proposition, the restoration of the slave States will give to the South in the House of Representatives 84 votes. This is upon the three-fifths bases. When the appointment is changed, which may be done by statute at any session, either with or without giving the right of negro suffrage, they will have one hundred Representatives and thirty Senators. Fifty votes under that basis, or 64 now from the North, will give them a majority in the House and a control in the Senate. The opposition strength of the House—less than it has ever been, now exceeds 40 votes. It is scarcely possible that with the admission of these States, acting as a unit, that their partisans in the North would fail to carry in any election a sufficient number of representatives, districts and States to give them the control of the House and Senate. Admitted to the Union, these States will act as a unit. The burdens imposed upon them by the national debt, their own debt incurred in the prosecution of the war, their claim for slaves, emancipation now publicly urged, and their reclamations for losses of property during the war, make an aggregate of taxes to be avoided, and of claims to be prepaid, of from four to six million dollars, and cannot fail to bind together all States having an interest therein. It is not probable a renewal of hostilities will occur. But they will assail where we are weak, and if we authorize them to say yes or no, it is human nature for them to say no, on the project of taxing the South for the national debt, and repudiation will follow, which will entail evils upon the country which no intellect can measure. The emancipated people demand our protection in the new industries called into being by the war; demand our protecting care; and above all, our merchants who preferred that their vessels should be swept from the seas rather than sail under another flag. The least that such men can claim is, that our government shall demand reparation for the spoliation upon our commerce by pirates equipped by nations professing peace with us. But can we commit our claims, our interests and their posecution, or look for support to men in whose behalf the pirate ships were protected in their bucanneering expeditions, and who gloried and still glory in the indignities cast upon the American flag. I am not the enemy of Southern men. I recognize them as brothers, as Americans. I know that we must live together. I should rejoice to see them in full prosperity again, I do not clangor for their punishment. I would not give a flagon of Longworth's Catawba for all the blood that ever coursed in the veins of their emaciated, dried-up Confederate President. But I deny and resist, in all proper and possible forms of denial and resistance, their claim, or any claim, in their behalf, to resume unrestricted political power, or to control the destinies of this government, as against decency, dignity and justice, against the safety of the country and the liberties of the people. It is my conviction, a conviction I cannot stifle, that the restoration of such men to power will end—not in the destruction of the country, for that cannot be destroyed—but in a violent change of the form of our government and the overthrow or denial of the rights of the people. Look at the guarantees proposed. I distrust paper guarantees, such as drafting constitutions, platform-making conventions, declarations of candidates for office, and oaths of allegiance. I want a practical guarantee—one that teaches and reforms the very constitution of civil society. This is what we demand of the South, and it is not difficult to obtain this. It results from the simple, practical, just measures with which the South will be better satisfied than with its present policy, which is sure to fail. As for the admission of States, no man can claim admission for all the States as a unit; they must be considered and received separately. The government certainly has a right to indicate what States it will receive first. Nature has pointed out these States, and their political status harmonizes with nature. They are on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Three—Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, have been withheld from the rebels or reclaimed to the Union; three others, Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisania, have governments partially formed by the people. Upon this line flow the currents of commerce, travel and emigration. Two-thirds of the railways of this country are in this belt of country; open inland steam navigation of more than 25,000 miles. It is the heart of the continent. These are the border Slave States that have controlled the government from its foundation. They have 5,000,000 people. Allied to the North they render its power permanent. Detached from the South, they deprive the Gulf States of power to disturb the country, whether in or out of the Union. In all these States there are elements of strong Union parties. The administration should acquiesce, and give to the loyal people in the States, whether they be few or many, its protection, influence and power. They would thus become at once reliable Union States, sustaining the policy of the governmen, in harmony with the opinions of the people on all subjects. The remaining rebel States could remain indefinitely as they are, or enter the Union upon the terms proposed for the Border States, as they choose right. Suffrage should be extended at once to colored men. However much we may differ, the subject cannot be avoided. It may fail in the Northern States, where it is a question of theory only, subject to the prejudices of men. But in the South, where it is a practical question, it must be that the defeated rebels and loyal men will ultimately concur in the measure as one necessary to the settlement of the affairs of the country. Four millions of people on whom the South is dependent for labor, cannot be long deprived of the rights they justly and persistently demand. But while it is an important measure and reaches the constitution of society, it is not of itself sufficient to secure the safety of a government. If 26,000,000 of white people, with the traditions and experience of two centuries in self-government, cannot preserve their liberties, the addition of four millions of newly enfranchised people will not change their destiny. One of the most effective guarantees for the future is the liquidation of the national debt. We should provide by constitutional amendment for a duty on Southern exports limited, if need be, to ten or twelve years, and appropriate exclusively to the national debt. The measure would help to lift oppressive taxation, draw the capital of Europe here for investment, limit importations, and, as applied to gold, would tend to keep precious metals at home. Gen. Banks, in concluding, indulged in pleasing and glowing anticipations of the future of the country. Referring to President Johnson, he claimed that he had voluntarily declared by official proclamation that men engaged in the rebellion, specifying them in classes, have forfeited all political rights, and are without political power, unless they receive pardon from him. He never retracted or qualified this solemn excommunication. In the pardons he has granted, few or many, it is just to suppose he has done his duty. But in any event, pardons are vanities as long as the national ban hangs over the men. These are grand official facts. Until they are converted by other and higher official facts, I shall not cherish a feeling of apprehension, much less alarm. The President is of Democratic origin; he knows the power of the people. They may desert him; but in my opinion he will not desert them. He can never, from the centre of a sea of blood like that which surrounds us, deliver to the enemy we have conquered the victorious flags borne in so many contests. If God spares us the machinations of the assassins of liberty, our cause will triumph, and we shall seal this great contest on which we now enter with the seal of permanent prosperity and peace as the blood of our brothers sealed the glorious struggle on the battlefield. The te deum will rise from nations rather than choirs in one long glad cry of "God be praised for one day's peace."

Gen. Banks spoke one hour and thirty minutes.

THE CHURCH.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church reassembled this morning.

Hon. Washington Hunt offered the following amendment to the minutes in reference to the protest of Rev. Dr. Vinton:

Whereas, The protest of Rev. Dr. Vinton suppresses and ignores the resolution of the House, unanimously adopted on the 13th inst., recognizing with profound gratitude the goodness of Almighty God in restoring national peace and the Union; and

Whereas, Such suppression is unjust and injurious to this House, and calculated to produce an erroneous impression in regard to its proceedings; therefore

Resolved, That said protest be not received.

Mr. Hunt said, that in offering the amendment to the minutes, his purpose was to vindicate the House from the erroneous impressions which the protest was calculated to produce. On his motion the House had, with entire unanimity, expressed its profound gratitude to Almighty God for the restoration of national peace and the Union. The National Union, by necessary implication as well as the popular acceptance of the term, includes the integrity of the nation and the Federal Government, with all its rightful and constitutional authority over the whole land. It was in this sense that the Union had been defended and preserved. In framing the resolution, he had employed the term in this sense as synonymous with the National Government, based on the constitutional union of the States, with all its powers complete and unimpaired. He felt fully warranted in asserting that such was the true meaning of this House. In omitting any reference to this proceeding, he felt that the authors of the protest had done great injustice to the Church and convention. For one, he was unwilling to have it go forth to the country that the convention had failed to express its sense of gratitude to Almighty God, not only for peace and the blessings which it implies, but for the union of the States and the restoration of the national integrity and authority. His only object in the present motion was to place this matter in its true light before the Church and the country, and to vindicate our action from what he could not do less than characterize as an unfair and unwarrantable imputation.

Hon. Hamilton Fish amended by moving that the whole reference to the protest be stricken from the minutes, as the protest was not received and therefore would not appear on the minutes.

The amendment of Mr. Fish was adopted.

The Committee on the State of the Church reported a resolution, when Dr. Patterson called attention to the fact that Bishop Wilmer was referred to in the report as a Bishop of this Church, which he is not until he signs the required forms.

Bishop Wilmer's name was then withdrawn from the report, and the resolution as amended adopted.

A report was presented establishing a Freedmen's Mission, which was adopted.

The order of the day, the canon preventing the clergy from entering the military or naval service, except as Chaplains, was taken up.

Dr. Goodwin submitted the following substitute for the canon reported by the committee;

No clergyman of this Church, whether Bishop, Priest or Deacon, shall voluntarily enter any military or naval service except as a non-combatant, or hold any military or naval commission except that of Chaplain or instructor.

Debate ensued, during which Rev. Mr. Clements, of Ohio, said he would vote against any legislation upon this subject. There was no necessity for this canon. Cowardly men will often be glad to array themselves against their country or fail to do their duty to it, when they can point to the Church as a shield. We might as well legislate that our members may not be postmasters. In regard to this peculiar subject members should legislate for emergencies. We are not sure that another rebellion will not break out. God grant that it may be far distant. But we cannot be too sure of that when we find a body like this refusing to thank God that a rebellion has been crushed.

Cries of "order," "order," "order," from all parts of the house.

Amid the confusion which he created by his remarks Dr. Goodwin concluded his speech.

Dr. Goodwin's substitute was adopted by a vote of 52 ayes against 50 noes, by standing count.

Judge Otis submitted another amendment, as follows:

"It is the rule of this Church that no duly admitted candidate for holy orders shall voluntarily bear arms in any military or naval service."

The amendment was lost—yeas 41, nays 59.

Dr. Adams stated that he was about to bring before the House matter which had claimed his attention for two years, and which had been a subject of conversation among the members. It was well known that both political parties had "conventions" at which candidates were nominated. It has been suggested that this word "convention," which is used with reference to our meetings, is liable to be mistaken and confounded with political gatherings. He would therefore propose an amendment to the constitution by which this body would hereafter be recognized as "The Grand Council of the Church."

Message of the House of Bishops No. 16 was received, with resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That Rev. Dr. Tyng be added to the Board of Missions.

Resolved, That the report of the nominations of the Board of Missions be confirmed on the part of this House.

The discussion of the military canon was resumed. There was considerable discussion in regard to the exact position of the question, several members contending that they did not recognize the vote by which the substitute was accepted as conclusive.

Finally, Rev. William Duane moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the substitute was adopted.

Judge Battle, of North Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 53, nays 34.

Judge Wilder submitted the following in reference to the subject:

Resolved, That the whole subject of the proposed canon and the substitute therefor be recommitted to the committee on canons with instructions in place of any canon in the premises to report a declaratory resolution in substance as follows:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that it is the sense of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States that it is incompatible with their duty, position and sacred calling for the clergy of this Church to bear arms.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 55; nays, 41.

Dr. Adams resumed the subject of amending the constitution, and suggested that the amendment be "The Great National Synod," and he moved to refer it to the convention in caucus, which was agreed to.

Judge Chambers gained the floor and submitted the following:

Resolved, That no members of the House shall be permitted to offer any new subject for discussion or for the action of the House after Thursday, the 19th inst.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Owen, of Texas, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Prayer-book be requested to inquire whether verses 5th, 6th and 7th of the 14th Psalm of the Psalter are not an interpolation not found in King James' Bible, and ought not to be removed or marked as quotations.

Rev. Mr. Gardiner suggested that there were other differences, and if there were an inquiry it should be directed to all or none.

Dr. Hare said these verses were not to be found in the Bible in Hebrew, and they did not profess to be there. If we pass such a resolution we shall subject ourselves to great ridicule.

Rev. Dr. Clark moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

Rev. Mr. McAlester's amendment to the canon in reference to foreign missionary Bishops, was called up.

Mr. McAlester referred to the growing character of the Western territories, and gave it as his belief that within five years large dioceses would be formed. We should legislate to meet such a contingency. The amendment provides that these Bishops shall have a right to take the first diocese that is formed within their field of labor.

Dr. Howe opposed the amendment, and moved the adoption of the canon upon this subject as reported by the committee; which was agreed to.

The following was submitted from the Committee on Canons:

Canon 7, *Title* 3—It is hereby declared to be lawful for any dioceses now entering or hereafter to enter within the limits of any State or Commonwealth to establish for themselves a federal convention or council representing such dioceses which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within that State, or exercise any delegated powers not inconsistent with the constitution and canons of this church.

The subject gave rise to a prolonged discussion, and without arriving at any result, the convention adjourned.

Renovation.—How often do we come in contact with persons who are always complaining of ill health! They never feel well; are either weak, debilitated, nervous, or have no appetite. We would say to this class, procure a bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters, use it according to the directions, and you will soon be restored to health and vigor. For sale by all druggists. They are not a beverage.—*Cincinnati Times.*

H. T. Helmbold, druggist, No. 594 Broadway Agent, New-York.

☞ Make-believe foreign perfumes—the genuine being excluded by the enormous duties—flood the market. They are poor imitations of extracts which in themselves are far inferior in odor, purity and durability to Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus, manufactured from the most fragrant flower ever used for perfuming purposes.—*Reading Times.*

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POPULAR
DEPOT
FOR
BOYS' CLOTHING
IS AT
RAYMOND'S
CENTRAL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.,
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A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, the TROCHES are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

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The only place in the city where
LADIES' GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES
Can be had at low prices.
JEFFERS, NO. 573 BROADWAY.

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It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair-dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.
R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-street.
Offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18-CARAT GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, and all kinds of JEWELRY, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER WARE, at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Demulcent.
Honey, Glycerine and Palm Soaps.
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York,
Manufacturer of every style of Staple and Toilet Soaps.

American Institute Fair.—One of the most attractive features of the machine department is the beautiful and rapid operation of Campbell's Cylindrical Printing Presses now printing the cover of the extraordinary edition of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Soap that Servants Can't Waste.—Pyle's O. K. Soap, made from the best materials on the English plan—becomes immediately hard, and will not waste away like the common yellow soap. Is good for washing, bath or toilet. A fair trial solicited. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Silver-plated Ware, of New and Exquisite designs of silver patterns, from the best manufacturers, and warranted to wear for years. A beautiful assortment at very low prices. HADLEY'S, Cooper Union, middle of the block.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cuta- AWAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousand at reasonable prices.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and
No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
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For One Dollar—The Illustrated Phre- NOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology; sent six months by
FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

A Hint to Tasteful Mothers.—Glance at the assortment of infants' fancy Hats and Bonnets at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. Babyhood acquires a new fascination when crowned at that establishment.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c. — MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer, with cogwheels. Warranted the best in use. Salesmen wanted everywhere. R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Ag't, 347 Broadway.

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Dames' Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, &c. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing-Machine, Wilcox & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

Babcock—Sanborn.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, at Hanover, N. H., at the house of the bride's father. Paul Babcock, Jr., of Communipaw, N. J., and Mary Webster, daughter of Prof. E. D. Sanborn.

Burt—Guion.—At St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Henry Edwards, of Hagerstown, Md., Mr. James Burt, of New-York City, and Miss Eubetta Guion, eldest daughter of the late Covington Guion, of the former place.

Bradbury—Trow.—On Monday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, of St. Mark's Church, George T. Bradbury, Esq., of Yorkshire, England, and Miss Effie S. Trow, of this city.

Bache—Kirby.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. V. Bruce, at the residence of the bride's father, George F. Bache and Emeline H., daughter of Valentine Kirby, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

Cady—Van Zandt.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Fowler, Mr. W. H. Cady, of Monticello, N. Y., and Miss Mary Van Zandt, of Tarrytown. No cards.

Foster—Crane.—At the Congregational Church, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. J. Crane, assisted by Rev. E. B. Crane, of Brooklyn, J. Henry Foster, of New-York City, and Mary B., second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Gambrill—Cressy.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, at Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Cressy, Lieut. Horace J. Gambrill, U. S. Revenue service, and Frances Oliver, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Maben—Farnham.—On Friday, the 15th ult., by Rev. Dr. John Lillie, of Kingston, N. Y., J. Allaben Maben and Katie L., daughter of J. C. Farnham, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Morrison—De Garmo.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Mr. Clark, Eugence C. Morrison and Emma, daughter of the late Henry De Garmo, of New-Paltz.

Ripley—Schlossberger.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the Third Congregational Church in this city, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, George Ripley, of New-York, and Louisa Augusta Schlossberger, daughter of Mr. Louis Hoerner, of Stuttgart, Germany.

Stokes—Phelps.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Murray, assisted by Rev. Dr. Spring, Anson Phelps Stokes, eldest son of James Stokes, Esq., and Helen L. Phelps, only daughter of Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

Barnes.—At New-Britain, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 16, Richard Corning, son of Blakeslee and Margaretta T. Barnes, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Chappell.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary Eliza E., wife of Bartholomew B. Chappell, aged 31 years, 10 months and 3 days.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her father, Peter Coutant, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 467 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains to be taken to East Chester on Saturday morning for interment.

Chase.—At No. 107 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Oct. 16, Ann Maria, wife of Charles Chase, Surgeon U. S. Navy.

The funeral service will be solemnized in St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Coles.—At Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, Nancy, wife of Robert Coles.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Upper M. E. Church, White Plains, this day, (Thursday,) Oct 19, at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave New-York by Harlem Railroad, 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 8:15 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Fowler.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, Sarah E., wife of Mark Fowler, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 74 East 22d-st.

Hollely.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, Thomas Hollely, in the 74th year of his age, a native of Sheffield, England. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Hoes.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dericka, widow of the late Barent Hoes, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock on Saturday, from her late residence, at Kinderhook.

Luckey.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, Jerusha Ann, wife of R. J. Luckey, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral will take place at the Fleet-st. M. E. Church on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Lloyd.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, Ellen E. Lloyd, aged 20 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken to Westfield, Mass., for interment.

Martin.—In New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, Mrs. Mary S. Martin, wife of Eli Martin, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 206 East 53d-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Mollison.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, Jeanie Ronald, only daughter of James and Catherine Mollison, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, corner of Reed and Putnam avs., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

Purdy.—At Rye, N. Y., on Monday evening, Oct. 16, Jesse Purdy, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, Rye, on Thursday, Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. Trains leave the 27th-st. station New-Haven Railroad at 11¼ o'clock.

Rees.—In this city, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, James H. Rees, aged 29 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Cremorne Association, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 79 North Moore-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

Stewart.—In Shelbyville, Texas, on Wednesday, July 19, John Stewart, son of Charles Stewart, Esq., of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

St. John.—At Ridgeway, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 13, Hon. Thomas L. St. John, formerly of this city, aged 35 years.

Vroom.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Oct. 16, Peter D. Vroom, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church in Grand-st., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Weed.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, James Weed, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 (old No. 93) East 13th-st., on Friday, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND MASS MEETING
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 20,
TO
RATIFY THE NOMINATIONS
MADE BY THE
UNION STATE CONVENTION
AT SYRACUSE.

The following-named eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting:

Major-Gen. J. L. KILPATRICK,
Major-Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Gov. REUBEN E. FENTON,
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,
Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT,
Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM,
Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE,
Col. JOSEPH HOWLAND,
Gen. PATRICK HENRY JONES,
Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
Gen. S. F. CAREY,
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,
WM. M. EVARTS, Esq.,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq.,
Hon. B. G. NOBLE,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,
JOHN H. WHITE, Esq.,
Major JAMES HAGGERTY,
A. J. DITTENHOEFER, Esq.,
and others.

SEATS WILL BE RESERVED FOR LADIES.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 19, at 8 P. M., at No. 23 3d-av.
ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
HERMANN F. BAUER, } Secretaries.
JOHN LABDELL, }

COLD-INE! COLD-INE!
For colds, coughs, and influenza. This preparation is agreeable to the taste, and an effectual cure. RUSHTON'S family drug-store, 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

BUCKLE! (TO THE TRADE.) THE skate buckle sold wholesale and retail by WALTON BROTHERS, is SPRAGUE'S PATENT LEVER BUCKLE, for skates, trunks, harness, &c.

They are the best, cheapest and most durable—all purchasers of Sprague's buckles, guaranteed against fog.
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GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR NOVEMBER, 1865.

"The Country School," a superb line engraving.

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Robe Dresses, from the celebrated establishment of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., New-York.

The Regency Sack, front and back view; The Metternich Sack, front and back view; The Cordeliere Cloak; Cloth Sack, front and back view.

Thirteen engravings of Bonnets and Collars. Embroidery Patterns.

The following work will do for Winter evenings: Knitted Mitten; Lady's Jacket in Crochet; Scarlet Knitted Cape for a little girl; Elastic String for Scissors; Bag, for holding fine linen; Butterfly Patterns, and various other patterns; Lamp Stand; Bead Pattern Cigar Case; Toilet Pincushion, and various other patterns.

We ask attention to the stock of Furs at J. R. Terry's, No. 409 Broadway.

"Preparing for a Tableau," is the humorous picture.

New Music and Drawing Patterns.

Marion Harland, Miss V. F. Townsend, Mrs. Metta V. Victor and Miss S. Annie Frost, contribute to this number.

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OFFER A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS.
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS,
IN THE LATEST STYLES,
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GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING made to order exclusively.
At 15 Per Cent below Broadway Prices.
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$3 50 FIRST-CLASS SHIRTS AT $3 50
$3 50 $3 50 EACH.—Our celebrated soft- $3 50
$3 50 finish "SEA ISLAND SHIRTS" (regu- $3 50
$3 50 lar $4 goods) can now be obtained at $3 50
$3 50 our Retail Department, No. 3 PARK $3 50
$3 50 ROW, opposite the Astor House, at $3 50 $3 50
$3 50 each—*a positive saving to the consumer of* $3 50
$3 50 *$6 per dozen.* EXAMINE THEM. Also $3 50
$3 50 Gents' fine linen 4-ply Collars at $2 per $3 50
$3 50 dozen. A full assortment of Under- $3 50
$3 50 clothing, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, $3 50
$3 55 &c., at WHOLESALE PRICES. P. F. $3 50
$3 50 SMITH & FOWLER, Importers of $3 50
$3 50 Men's Furnishings, No. 36 Warren-st. $3 50

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
BLACK, WHITE and RED, THREE, FOUR, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in rosewood, walnut and maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
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MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between the Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

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No. 699 Broadway, corner 4th-st.,
Have just received a fresh importation of the finest French and English Cloths, Beavers and Chinchillas. Also, a full supply of the most stylish Scotch Cheviots, Garryowen, &c., at very moderate prices.

TUCKER'S CHARMS OF YOUTH.
FOR THE
COMPLEXION, SKIN AND TEETH.
Price $1 per bottle.
Manufactured at the Laboratory,
No. 866 6th-av., corner of 49th-st.
Sold by all druggists and by
E. A. LOVEJOY, Wholesale Agent,
No. 93 Fulton-st., New-York.

PENNY'S
New extract of
THE EGYPTIAN LOTUS,
For the Handkerchief;
A most exquisite Perfume.
Try it! Try it!! Try it!!!
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.
E. A. LOVEJOY, Agent,
No. 93 Fulton-st.,
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FOR
THROAT, LUNGS OR CATARRH,
USE
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. For Blood Disorders,
USE
IRON and SULPHUR POWDERS. Office 569 Broadway.

NOTICE.
STONINGTON LINE STEAMERS.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 23, the steamers of this line will leave New-York at 4 P. M. instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore.

RUBBER JEWELRY,
EAR-RINGS, PINS, WATCH CHAINS, BUCKLES, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MARSTON'S PATENT REPEATER CANNOT by any possibility be accidentally discharged. It is exceedingly portable, from its shape and light weight, is simple in its construction, and can be loaded or unloaded in the dark. It is the most effective pistol in use. For sale by dealers generally.

DR. BANNING'S TRUSS; ABDOMINAL, spinal, shoulder, pile and female braces. No. 11 St. Marks-place. Procure his circular.—"Dr. Banning: Your brace has cured my daughter of drooping, spinal deformity, and unequal hips and shoulders. GEO. HITCHINGS, Pastor M. E. Church, Milville, N. J."

STEAM SHODDY MILL.—THE OWNERS OF a new steam mill will supply any kind of stock, or pull stock for other parties. Samples and prices sent to order. Address Box No. 5,076 Post-office, New-York City.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD Scales and Wilder's Salamander Safes. No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

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TO PARTIES SUBSCRIBING IMMEDIATELY,

SHARES, $8. PAR VALUE, $10.

WHICH ENTITLES THE PARTY TO ONE TON OF COAL AT THE ACTUAL COST.

SEE PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY.

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Nos. 64 Broadway and 19 New-st.,

NEAR WALL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

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THE ISSUES OF

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ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

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Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

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DRAWN ON BARING BROS & CO., LONDON,
in sums to suit, for sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.
No. 28 State-st., Boston, and
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

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BANKERS,
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Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

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(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

W. H. B. SISTARE,

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No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

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Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

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The SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County, Penn.

These lands are located in the very best portion of the Heckscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Lealor and all the veins known in that Basin, both above and below water level.

Favorable leases, with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will be made to good tenants on application to ELISHA A. PACKER, Trinity Buildings, or CHARLES H. MILLS, at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., over Continental Bank, New-York.

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UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
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UNITED STATES EXPRESS,
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Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for Bonds) addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of Friday, Oct. 20, current to the undersigned, for the sale of $30,000 of the Land Bonds of said company.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.

SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
WILLIAM H. SWIFT.
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, a banking association located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT.
ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendant for that purpose.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

oc5-1aw6mTh

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $600,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

(Signed)
J. F. SCHEPLER,
C. HOLZAPFEL,
H. R. BALTZER,
EMIL SAUER,
WM. F. DRAKE.
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

[Signed]
I. F. SCHEPELER,
CHAS. HOLZAPFEL,
WM. F. DRANE,
WM. F. HEINS.
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 29, 1865.

MESSRS. WELLS, FARGO & CO. HAVING been appointed the transfer agents of this company in the City of New-York, all transfers of stock of the company will be made at their office, No. 84 Broadway, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.

The transfer agency at the Continental National Bank will be discontinued on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of three dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board. S. J. EDWARDS, Sec'y.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date.

LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE land scrip purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 BONDS.

IMPORTANT TO
HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Having made large conversions of Compound Interest Notes into the

NEW 5-20 LOAN,

We are now prepared to offer the Bonds for sale to arrive, in amounts to suit.

Parties holding 5-20 Bonds of the issues of 1862 and 1864, by exchanging them for the loan of 1865, will make a profit of from one to three per cent. in cash, and have the same Bond a longer time to run.

Henry A. Heiser's Sons,

Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.

P. S.—The Bonds of the *issue of* 1862 being wanted for *shipment to Europe*, enables *American holders* to reap this advantage.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

1864, WANTED BY

MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 38 Pine-st.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

A gentleman, a merchant of this city, well known in business circles, is about to make a Fall and Winter tour of the Southern States.

Those who have business to transact in the South, and who require an agent to execute the same, satisfactory arrangements may be made.

Will give undoubted reference to any extent.

Address, stating where an interview may be had, MERCHANT, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $600,000.

(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)
Divided into 60,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.

Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.

OFFICERS:

President	Mr. DAVID B. TURNER.
Vice-Presid't and Treasurer	Mr. MARTIN G. BATES.
Secretary	Mr. JOHN H. ROLSTON.
Attorneys	PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of North America.
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.
NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.
WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.
DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.

Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ton per share, (or the profits thereon,) and a dividend of the profits from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.

The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company. It is free and unincumbered, and the company has no debt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven millions of tons of coal, almost the whole of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

Any shareholder not wishing to take his coal can have it sold by the company for his account, and receive the profit.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by

WILSON, GIBSON & CO.,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

TEXAS.

GEORGE BUTLER,
Commission Merchant,
GALVESTON.

Collections of past due claims attended to.
Vessels and merchandise received on consignment.
Cotton and other produce purchased on orders.

REFERENCES:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Moses Taylor, Esq.; R. H. Lowry, Esq., President Bank Republic; Henry, Swift & Co.; Sprague, Cooper & Colburn; Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; O. K. King & Co.

Office in New-York, No. 71 Broadway.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

No. 24 Pine-st.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

United States Government Securities purchased and for sale

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer Book will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the West Virginia Central Railway Company will be held at Ceredo, West Virginia, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1865.

JAMES W. LOW, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, Oct. 14, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Jersey City one year bounty bonds, that the interest thereon will be paid on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, 1865.

T. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Intagliotype and Graphotype Engraving Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., to elect trustees for the ensuing year, or until the next annual meeting. A full attendance is requested, as other matters of importance to the stockholders will be presented.

R. C. ROOT, President.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York and Franklin Oil Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 12, No. 49 Exchange-place.

JOHN P. McKEWAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.

BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of drafts from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK.

ASSETS, $1,554,825 37.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SOLOMON L. HULL, Treasurer.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,200,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

Allowed. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President,
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

SIX PER CENT. ALLOWED on all sums entitled thereto, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Open daily from 9 to 2, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest at once.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. INTEREST SIX PER CENT, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on First Preferred, and Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on Second Preferred Stocks of this Company for the six months ending 22d of July, 1865, will be paid 1st November next, to stockholders of record of 16th October.

N. B.—Mortgage Bonds can be converted into First Preferred Stock from 1st to 11th November, inclusive.

Bondholders who do not wish to convert can have their coupons, due 1st January, discounted at this office.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL CO. OF CHERRY RUN, VA., No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
ROOM No. 10, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1865.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 6, 1865.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of November.

E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free from government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared, free from government tax, payable on Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d prox.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
} Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. C. NIXON and CAROLINE EMMA, his wife, plaintiffs, *vs.* CHARLES H. HINNAU, Trustee of the property, &c., of the estate of John C. Nixon, deceased, Mary Nixon, Mary Louisa Nixon, Louisa Charlotte Brown, Ida Emma Nixon and Ann, wife of Thomas Marsden and said Thomas Marsden, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendants Ann, wife of Thomas Marsden and said Thomas Marsden: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said city, on the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, number forty-one Park-row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—DATED New-York, Sept. 26.

SHEARMAN & REDFIELD.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents.]
s28-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK G. GEDNEY, John N. Chester, Thomas J. McCahill, Austin G. Day, Lucius L. Johnson, Samuel Gedney, Anna M. Hawkins, George W. Zeno, Samuel Jones, John Willert, Michael Martin, James Sammond, William Gebhardt and Stephen Coby, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) 50 cents U. S. Internal Rev. Stamp cancelled. To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number two hundred and thirty-two Grand-street, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

DATED JULY 31, 1865.

SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Please take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and county of New-York, on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

SLOSSON & FELLOWS.
o12-1aw6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

To capitalists desirous of embarking in the brewing business, have a chance of purchasing a brewery in one of the Western States.

The proprietor, having made a handsome fortune in a few years, will be willing to sell out at any time, and impart a general knowledge of producing the best grades of malt liquors, which has brought the highest prices known in the American markets for the past ten years.

The Mash Tun is in full work at 200 bushels per day, and a malt-house adjoining equal to its acquirements.

All particulars known on application to G. W. C., Box No. 656 Post-office, Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—To prevent trouble, no one need apply who cannot control a capital of $40,000 or $50,000.

$500 TO INVEST IN SOME VERY LUCRATIVE and safe business; also, a lot with improvements to lease; could be altered for a dwelling or light manufactory. Address, particularizing business, H., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR THE State and City of New-York, and a portion of the South, is now offered for sale; the article is needed in every family, and pays a profit of 150 per cent. Call and see it. MACFERRAN & LASH, No. 494 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHING GOODS STORE, on Broadway, west side, well located. For particulars, address V. J. G., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

For building basin and culvert northeast corner of Mission-place and Worth-street.

For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.

For flagging in Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

For flagging at corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River: also, all the lots in blocks Numbers one hundred and eighty-one, and one hundred and eighty-two; also, lots known as Ward Numbers two hundred and six, two hundred and six and a quarter, two hundred and six and a half and two hundred and seven to two hundred and nine, and two hundred and eighty-nine to nine hundred and ninety-four in the Sixth Ward; also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Also, all those certain lots in block number twenty-nine of the Nineteenth Ward, known as Ward numbers Seventy-one to seventy-four, all inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL F. DELEVAN,
MORAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER.
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer in Orchard-street, from Delancey to Rivington streets.

For laying crosswalk west side of Eighth-avenue at junction of Fifty-sixth-street.

For filling sunken lots at Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging in Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Orchard-street, from Delancey to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots fronting on Fifty-sixth-street to the distance of 400 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and the lots fronting on Eighth-avenue, west side, in same blocks.

Also lots known as Ward numbers 40 to 52, all inclusive, in block number 193, of the Nineteenth Ward, on Seventy-eighth-street.

Also all the lots of both sides of Forty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Also all the lots between Fourth and Lexington avenues, and the centre of the block bounded north and south by Fifty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New York.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above collection district for the year beginning May 1, 1865, has been received from the assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 20th day of October ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of November, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 20th day of October, 1865, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1865:

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1.

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 14, 1865.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the assessment rolls or tax books on real and personal estate for the year 1865 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereon can be made between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A deduction at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, Oct. 18, 1865.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of 10 per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next. WM. H. KING, Registrar.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "MINNY GREY."

THE BANKER'S SECRET;

OR,
SOWING AND REAPING.
BY J. F. SMITH,
Author of "Minny Grey," "Gus Howard," "Charles Vavasseur," etc.
PRICE 75 CENTS.

This fascinating book is from the graphic pen of the author of "Stanfield Hall." The plot is one of the most absorbing interest, and bold, startling incidents occur in almost every page. The reader's attention is not allowed to slumber for an instant, but is hurried along with railroad-like rapidity, from the first to the last chapter. Yet the author has not, in a single instance, overdrawn a character or sacrificed a single touch of nature for effect.

DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also for sale by all booksellers in the United States.

DICK & FITZGERALD will send the above work by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

HOLLICK'S
GREATEST PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK,
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE;
OR,
NATURAL HISTORY OF GENERATION;

Being a private instructor for married persons and those about to marry, (both male and female,) in everything concerning the physiology and relations of the sexual system; including all the new discoveries, never before given in the English language. By F. HOLLICK, M. D. This is a really valuable and interesting physiological work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with colored plates. All young married people should read this book. It is a book of about 430 pages, well bound in a cloth gilt binding, and is sent free of postage at $1 per copy. Cheap enough. Send cash orders to T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—NEW BOOK AND OPEN territory. The Assassination of President Lincoln, and the Trial of the Conspirators, Herold, Payne, Surratt, Atzerodt, &c., (with their portraits on steel,) 1 vol. royal octavo, 450 pages, double column, with maps and plans. Published by authority of the Secretary of War and the Judge-Advocate General. Edited carefully by Benn Pitman, Recorder to the Military Commission, and only authorized and complete edition published. All will readily perceive how interesting this work must prove to the entire reading community, and with what a patronage it must meet. Many agents already employed. Applicants must name first, second, third and fourth choice of territory, and remit $1 50 for prospectus and complete canvassing outfit. Address MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, Cincinnati, or No. 60 Walker-st., New-York.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF treatment for all Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. By CH. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, N.Y. THIS BOOK should be read by all before commencing any treatment, as it will save much time, expense imposition, suffering and danger. Price $1 50. EVERARDUS WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—THEREfore ye who are suffering lose no time, but read that popular medical work, HUMAN FRAILTY, to be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Mailed free.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

Sixth Senatorial District,
Comprising Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.
FOR SENATOR—GILBERT C. DEANE.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

IXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XVITH WARD,
For Member of Assembly,
HENRY F. RANNEY.

THE NATURALIZATION OFFICE OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE has been opened at No. 6 Centre-st., (opposite the City Hall) to assist Union men of foreign birth to obtain certificates of naturalization. The new election law making it obligatory for naturalized citizens to produce their certificates of naturalization before the Registry Board, it is earnestly recommended that those who have lost them apply to the above office to obtain copies.

ANDREAS WILLMANN,
GEORGE DONALDSON,
} Committee.

WM. M. WERMERSKIRCH, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; also boys' clothes; would like to do up muslins; has lived five years in her last place; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 397 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestants, one as nurse and plain sewer, and is accustomed to children, and has the best of city reference; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 324 Bleecker-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 3d-av., in the bakery, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid; would do plain sewing, or clear starching or French fluting if required; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 7th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A WOman in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; is a good baker; reference given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 63 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; or as waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended in the city. Call at No. 67 West 39th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 East 29th-st., for two days, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, who fully understands her business; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family, or would be willing to do chamberwork and assist with the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a few gentlemen's washing by the dozen; has lived many years in the best families as laundress. Inquire at No. 357 10th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a private family, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of reference; none but a good family need call. Apply at No. 349 6th-av., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 110 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-rate cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good city reference. Call at No. 424 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting; will assist in washing or waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who perfectly understands cooking; will assist in washing; city reference. Apply at No. 95 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; IS a good baker; or the housework of a small family; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and sewing, or assist with the washing; has the best city reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to take care of one or two grown children and sew or wait on a lady; can dress hair. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, 27 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has excellent city reference. Can be seen at No. 99 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress; can give good reference. Call at or address No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Welsh Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good references given. Apply at No. 140 East Broadway, top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid or laundress; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has good city reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN A situation as seamstress; is willing to assist with chamberwork, or would take care of one child. Can be seen in the shoe-store, No. 78 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, lady's maid or would wait on an invalid; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 87 West 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THORoughly understands cooking in all its branches; excellent city reference from her last place. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, work by the day or week; dressmaking and family sewing. Address M. A. V., Station E, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WISHING TO REturn to Ireland, and competent to take care of children or wait upon a lady, a situation for the voyage with some family going to Europe. Inquire at 34 West 17th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN would like to get a few families' washing or gentlemen's; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting, or would go out by the day; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 305 East 24th-st., first floor.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS ladies' and children's clothes, wishes employment by the day. Call at No. 20 West 13th-st., in the rear.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by an Englishman, single; is well accustomed to city driving, and is willing to make himself generally useful; small wages will be taken in a good situation; can give the very best of reference as to capability. Address G. W. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended from his last employer; can be seen at No. 60 14th-st., in the saddler's, or address a note to J. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and carriages well; is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference can be shown; city or country. Address for two days COACHMAN, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LAD BETWEEN 16 AND 17 years of age, a situation in a broker's or insurance office, or a position in some business where a good penman and one familiar with figures is required; resides with his father in this city. Address L. S., Box No. 304 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a first-class family; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best of recommendations from his last employers. Address WAITER, at Mr. Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to the country; best of references given. Address JAMES DALY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; refers to his present employer for his reference. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man; is well acquainted with the city; thoroughly understands his business; has good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS been in active business for many years, a situation where his acquaintance South and West may be of value; is an old traveler, and can give the best of references. Address C. W. G., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business perfectly; knows the city well; has no objections to the country; best of reference. Call at Thomas Bailey's, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has lived over three years in his last place; or would take care of a pair of road horses for a gentleman. Call at No. 10 East 31st-st., for J. D.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN; is a good quick penman, a fair accountant, strong, and not afraid of work; satisfactory references; no objection to any part of the country. Address DAVID, No. 308 Pearl-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as a first-class groom or coachman, who will be highly recommended by his last employer, and has the best of city reference. Address J. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference from his last employer. Call at No. 7 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, or coachman and gardener; is fully competent; good city reference. Address T. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, in a private family, who is a respectable single man, (a Protestant;) has the best of city reference. Address J. P., No. 829 Broadway, in the fruit-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands his business; the best city reference can be given or refer to his last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as waiter or invalid nurse; understands his business thoroughly in either capacity; good city recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the best of reference from his last place. Address J. H., Box 220 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, HONest and industrious young man as bartender or assistant; good reference. Address OFFICE, No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and groom; understands his business, and the best of city reference can be given. Address A, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED young man as coachman, who understands his business well; has good references. Address B. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a single Englishman; willing and obliging; best of city reference. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without children; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; good references. Address R. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands horses, and wife as cook or laundry-maid; has five years' reference from last place. Address H. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business. Address X., Box 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family. Address WAITER, drug-store corner 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER. Address BENEDICT, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN HONEST, SOBER, INDUSTRIous man to take charge of horses, carriages, &c., and make himself generally useful; must be a Protestant; distance from the city twelve miles; accommodations first-class; to a married man, without incumbrance, a good situation is offered. Address, with references, Box No. 801 General Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CLOTHIER'S Trimming House; one who has been engaged in the above or in the cloth business, and is well known and has influence in the trade, will be liberally dealt with by addressing W. K., Box No. 4,093 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE WORK OF a small family, (white or colored;) must be good to children, and be well recommended. Apply to Mrs. PARREMORE, corner of Meserole-av. and 4th-st., Greenpoint.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands all kinds of sewing, to wait upon a lady; one who has some taste for hairdressing preferred. Apply, with city references, at No. 179 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY ON THE North River, a well recommended cook, to assist in washing; Protestant preferred. Call at No. 91 East 12th-st., on Thursday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man as buyer and head of the Hosiery Department.
LEE, BLISS & CO.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK, WHO WILL do the coarse washing, and an experienced laundress to assist in the chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE; ONE about 14 years old, having good references. Address A. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses.

FARMER AND GARDENER WISHING a situation, address Box No. 1,000 Post-office, stating particulars, terms and references.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—PROFESSEUR de Français et de piano désire donner des leçons echange de sa pension, les meilleurs renseignements; seront donnés. Ecrire à A. R., care of C. L. Tiffany, No. 550 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. New edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c. should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, use Dr. Harrison's Female Monthly Pills—an infallible remedy. Sent everywhere, with full directions. Price $5. Only office No. 52 6th-av. Consultation at all hours.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic or acid. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Consulting and Operating Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES, IN ALL CONFIDENTIAL CASES consult Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

PHYSICIAN FOR LADIES.—DR. SELDEN, office No. 207 6th-av., entrance on 14th-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Oct. 21
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Oct. 28
QUEEN	SATURDAY, Nov. 4
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 11
ERIN	SATURDAY, Nov. 18
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 25

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Nov. 10
LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDI	FRIDAY	Dec. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 8.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 15.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURG	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 18
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Oct. 21
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 25
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Oct. 28

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin......$132 50 | Second cabin......$80 00

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Oct. 21
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 4

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway

The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave Oct. 26.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, one of their first-class steamers, (the 29th falling on a Sunday, they will sail on the 30th.)

THE NORTH AMERICA

will leave on MONDAY, the 30th of October, from Pier No. 43, North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

The steamers only call at Para every other trip. The NORTH AMERICA will not call there this time. The steamer SOUTH AMERICA will follow on the 29th of November. An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the post-office.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 4½ P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Agents in Charleston, Messrs. RAVENEL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDE	Capt. CHAS. P. MARSHMAN
MONEKA	Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The MONEKA leaves THURSDAY, 19th inst.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.

The fast A 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. EATON, will commence to receive freight for Mobile on FRIDAY, and will leave on TUESDAY, the 24th, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having entirely new cabin, with superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, ——, Commander, will leave on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, and the NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.; and the FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The splendid steamship VICTOR having been unavoidably detained, will continue to receive freight at Pier No. 36, North River, and leave positively on SATURDAY, 21st October, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, from the company's pier, No. 42, foot of Canal-st., North River, their new and first-class steamship
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY,
for Aspinwall, connecting via the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific with the company's favorite steamship
GOLDEN CITY,
for San Francisco.

The steamers of this company will sail regularly thereafter, as above, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when the departure will be on the preceding Saturday. The
ATLANTIC,
Capt. JEFFERSON MAURY, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, connecting on the Pacific with the COLORADO. The
BALTIC,
Capt. ROBERT H. HORNER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, connecting with the SACRAMENTO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES,
INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE.

First Cabin, $350; Second Cabin, $250; Steerage, $125. Children between 6 and 12 years, half fare; children from 2 to 6 years, quarter fare; children under 2 years, free.

Bankable funds (currency) only taken in payment.

Out of town applicants may secure passage by remitting bank drafts on New-York to the Company's agent, who will send tickets by mail or express, as may be directed.

Baggage checked through in charge of baggage masters over the entire route.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult passenger. For all over this weight 10 cents per pound must be paid to the purser on board. No merchandise nor bedding taken as baggage.

WAY PASSAGE RATES,
NEW-YORK TO ASPINWALL.

First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $50. Children at proportionate rates.

WAY BAGGAGE—On all over 100 pounds to each adult passenger three cents per pound, payable to the purser on board.

ASPINWALL TO PANAMA.

$25 in gold, and children in proportion, payable at Aspinwall.

An experienced surgeon assigned to each ship. Medicines and professional services free of charge.

For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.

In Boston, to
O. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
No. 16 Broad-st.
For freight, to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.
OR ON THE COMPANY'S WHARF,
Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch a first-class steamship
ON THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at the above low prices.

For passage, apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT,

STAR LINE—SEMI-WEEKLY.

Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class United States Mail steamships
IDAHO, CRAWS, Commander.
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
THE
IDAHO
will leave pier No. 45, North River, three piers above Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKENSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25.

Agents in Savannah,
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

The steamship ARIADNE leaves on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, and the RALEIGH on SATURDAY, Oct. 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.

The new and elegant steamship CHASE, W. D. GOATH, Commander, will leave Pier 11 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY SAVANNAH LINE.

The entirely new fast-sailing steamship LEO, F. A. MERRILL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.
To be followed by the favorite new steamship LEO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

The elegant and fast steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRIS & HOWELL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain, or no charge. Beautiful teeth inserted, $1 each. All operations skillfully performed and warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST—ORIGINATOR OF anesthetic nitrous oxide, has used it for years with perfect success, often extracting fourteen to sixteen teeth at a single operation without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking Glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call—save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NORMA.

Director......MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 20, at 8
(Fifteenth subscription night,)
will be produced Bellini's grand opera in 3 acts,
NORMA. NORMA.
MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO,
SIGNOR MASSIMILIANI.
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
Conductor......CARL BERGMANN
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY) Opera in Brooklyn
MARTHA.
No matinee on SATURDAY, Oct. 21.
On MONDAY, Oct. 23, IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY, Oct. 24, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25,
first nights of the new comic opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY.)

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the regular ticket-offices, viz.: the box-office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway, Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 19, 1865.
ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Under the auspices of a committee of distinguished citizens, aided by the generous coöperation of
ALL THE MANAGERS IN THE CITY,
And sustained by the following artists who have generously volunteered.
TWO GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS—AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
The distinguished comedian
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
As TOODLES,
Sustained by Mrs. Hind, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. Winter, Mr. Seabert, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Smith, Mr. De Mott, Mr. Douglass, Mr. White, Miss Barnes.
The Immensely Popular
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
By the kindness of Mr. BILLY BIRCH, Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD, Mr. BERNARD, and Mr. CHARLEY BACKUS, Managers.
MAID OF CROISSY,
Sustained by Mrs. W. G. Jones, Miss Annie Hyatt, Mr. Geo. Brookes, Mr. G. W. Thompson, and Mr. Winter.
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
Comedy of the
SERIOUS FAMILY,
Sustained by

MISS MARY WELLS,	MISS KATE NEWTON,
MRS. MARIA MEADER,	MR. GEO. BROOKES,
MR. JNO. ALBAUGH,	MR. J. W. LINGARD,
MR. GEO. LINGARD,	MR. HINTON.

Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY and his daughter Miss MINA GEARY in a Musical Melange.
The World-renowned
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,
By the kindness of Messrs.
NEIL AND DAN BRYANT.
The petite comedy of
IS HE JEALOUS,
Sustained by Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Miss Jennie Cleaver and Mr. W. L. Jamison.
For full particulars, see bills.
Stage Manager......Mr. N. B. Clarke
Musical Conductor......Mr. John Cooke

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR......MAX MARETZEK
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 19, at 8,
(FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,)
will be presented Flotow's brilliant and popular opera,
MARTHA, MARTHA,
KELLOGG, PHILLIPS, IRFRE, ANTONUCCI.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.

HIPPOTHEATRON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Mr. N. AUSTIN......Director of Amusements
This Establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT, AT 8.
EL NINO EDDIE, CHILD WONDER,
ON THE CORDE TENDUE,
THE TWIN PONIES,
LIVING STATUES,
LITTLE EDDIE ON HORSEBACK,
TUMBLING, RIDING AND MIRTH,
ALL THE TROUPE IN THE RING.
First time of EAST INDIAN GAMES.
THE RIGGS ON MR. BRIGGS.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 21,
MATINEE. MATINEE.

FINE ART GALLERY,

NO. 625 BROADWAY.
Now on exhibition for the first time,
THE GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE
OF THE
REPUBLICAN COURT,
OR LADY WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION DAY.
Painted by D. HUNTINGTON, Esq., President of the National Academy of Design
Admittance 25 cents.
Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DODWORTH HALL.

No. 806 BROADWAY.
SECOND WEEK.
TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
EVERY EVENING,
excepting Wednesday, Oct. 18.
ADMISSION $1.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commencing at 8.
N. B.—Reserved seats may be secured each day at the Hall, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
The grand piano used for the occasion is kindly furnished by Steinway & Sons.

SOIREES MAGIQUES.

Prof. and Mme. WISEMAN'S elegant entertainments, entitled Evening of Mystery, or Visions from Fairy Land, commence at the Cooper Institute MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1865.

THE BILLIARD SALOON, NO. 186 6TH-AV., will be closed for repairs on Oct. 19; the reopening will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at which John McDevitt, Pierre Carme, Michael Phelan, and other celebrated players will assist.
EDWARD CAHILL, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SHORTEST LINE TO THE OIL REGIONS

NEW-YORK, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE LINE,
VIA MAUCH CHUNK.
ONE EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY.
ONE HOUR AND THIRTY MILES SAVED.
On and after Sept. 25, 1865, trains leave New-York, via
CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-JERSEY,
from foot of Liberty-st., North River.
DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY) AT 7 P. M.
ON SUNDAY, 8 P. M.
CARS RUN THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO ERIE.
SLEEPING CARS ON ALL TRAINS.
TIME SHORTER AND FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

☞Connects at Williamsport with Williamsport and Elmira Railroad for Elmira, Niagara Falls, &c. At Corry, with Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and Oil Creek Railroad for Titusville, Shaffer, Franklin, Oil City, &c. And at Erie with Lake Shore Line for the West.

Return Train leaves Erie at 2:5 P. M., Corry, at 3:50 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:5 P. M., (noon).
H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st, and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after Sept. 23, 1865, trains will run as follows: I eave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼. Begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
Twenty-eighth night of the triumphant engagement of the
RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA.
The MARTINETTIS, Signorina PEPITA and M. VAN HAMME will appear.
A splendid programme for
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.
The highly successful Fairy Pantomime of
BIANCO;
OR, THE ENCHANTED SWORD,
in which ANTOINE RAVEL will sustain his great character of BIANCO, supported by the full Ravel Company.
The Pantomime produced with
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, &c.
After the prelude the
GRAND FANTASTIC BALLET,
Entitled the
ALCHYMIST,
Composed and arranged by M. Van Hamme.
Signorina Pepita, M. Van Hamme, Miles. Vaudris, [illegible]tti, Desiree, M. Garcia, Schmidt, &c., &c.
GABRIEL RAVEL
As Falfale the Attendant.
The [illegible] entertainment will commence with
OUR CLERKS,
sustained by Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL, RALTON, BLAISDELL, NUNAN, T. E. MORRIS, E. BARRY, RENDLE, Mrs. MARK SMITH, &c., &c.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
AT 2,
GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

LESSEE, DIRECTOR AND MANAGER....G. L. FOX
This Establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
RAPPELKOFF, THE SPIRIT KING;
From the German of "Der Alpenkonig,"
A new Drama of intense interest.
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
A comic Pantomime by Mr. G. L. Fox.
CONCLUDING EACH NIGHT WITH A FAVORITE PIECE.
The full Dramatic and Pantomime Companies appearing.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise with the New-York Herald.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
THE OLD FAVORITE
received nightly with
SHOUTS OF WELCOME AND DELIGHT.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
The great comedian
J. S. CLARKE,
AS
ASA TRENCHARD,
IN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Which is rivaling in the splendor of its present success, its
OLD AND UNEQUALLED TRIUMPH!
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT AT 2.
GRAND MATINEE.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, AND YOUNG AMERICA,
IN THE SAME PIECE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. MATINEE.

GALA ENTERTAINMENT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The most attractive and inviting mid-day entertainment yet offered for the enjoyment of
LADIES AND LITTLE FOLKS.
De Walden's eminently successful new comedy of
SAM.
SAM.
NOW THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
SPLENDID ACTING, SPLENDID ACTING,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
FUN AND HUMOR, FUN AND HUMOR,
"And that sort of thing, you know."
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
AS
LORD DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM.
Doors open at 1; performances begin at 1½, and close about 4.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
This Establishment Does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
CROWDED HOUSES—IMMENSE SUCCESS OF BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The Excelsior Troupe in the following acts:
LES MISERABLES, THE POWER OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN AND HELLER, HIGH DADDY.
Eph Horn, Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, Templeton, Stratton, Emmett, Cox, Warren,
DAN BRYANT.
Parquet, 50c.; Gallery, 30c. To commence at 7¾.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

24TH SEASON—1865-1866.

The concerts of the season will take place as usual at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
under the sole direction of
CARL BERGMANN.
The second public rehearsal will take place
SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
when the following pieces will be rehearsed:
SCHUMANN—Symphony No. 4, in D minor.
LISZT—Poeme Symphonique, "Mazeppa."
BEETHOVEN—Overture Leonore No. 3.

For circulars apply at all the principal music-stores. Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; and Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. SCHARFENBERG, President.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GRAND RAVEL MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, AT 2.
GODENSKI BY DAYLIGHT,
and a
BEAUTIFUL BALLET.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE ARMORY ON 14TH-ST., near 6th-av.,
will POSITIVELY CLOSE ON THURSDAY NEXT,
the 19th of October.
The closing address will be delivered by
PROF. DRAPER,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

The premiums will be announced on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Prof. Lowe's model balloon will ascend every evening.

Music by Dodworth's 22d regiment band.

Exhibitors are requested to remove their goods on Friday morning.

THE REGULAR PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place at the armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av., on the following Saturday evenings: Nov. 11 and 25, Dec. 9 and 23, Jan. 6 and 20, Feb. 3 and 17, March 3 and 17.

Music by the Twenty-second Regiment Band, under the leadership of
H. B. DODWORTH.

Season tickets can now be obtained at Tiffany & Co.'s, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's music-store, and of the members of the regiment.
Gentlemen's tickets, $4.
Ladies' tickets, $3.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., open WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies at 2; children at 4 P. M. Evening classes at 8.

I shall introduce to my pupils the present season, the *German Cotillon* and the *Quadrille Francais*, as danced in my presence the past Summer at Paris and Dieppe.

Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l' Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS; children WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Send for a circular. Twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 45 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4½ P. M. For freight or passage apply on board. Fare $2.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION LINE OF STEAMERS FOR BOSTON—Fare $3; to Providence and Newport, $1 50, from Chambers-st. Pier, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the dashing and accomplished Equestrienne
OCEANA,
And the charming Irish Comedienne and Vocalist,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
AFTERNOON AT 3.
The Romantic Military Drama of the
ROLL OF THE DRUM,
A story of the French Revolution.
EVENING, AT 7¾.
The Spectacular Drama, in three acts, entitled
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
and in which will be introduced the
TRAINED STEED "TARTAR."
Previous to Drama afternoon and evening,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL in her celebrated
IMITATIONS OF POPULAR ACTORS.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THE IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN,
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
MISS ANN ELIZA LEAK, BORN WITHOUT ARMS,
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the world,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING,
AND PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRL EVER SEEN.
GEN. GRANT, JR., the smallest Dwarf ever exhibited.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THREE-HORNED BULL.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—MAZEPPA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GRAND SUCCESS
OF THE
SPLENDID LOCAL STORY
OF
ORION,
THE GOLDBEATER,
received with
SHOUTS OF APPROBATION
BY
IMMENSE HOUSES.
Local scenery and beautiful dramatic effects, sustained by Mr. Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brooks, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, MissAnnie Hyatt, &c.
The drama of A CONVICT'S VENGEANCE and JOLLY COBBLER.

BROADWAY THEATRE. AT 7¾.

THE "HIT" OF THE SEASON.
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU AS SAM,
IN
DE WALDEN'S CHARMING NEW COMEDY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The rush to witness and enjoy this merry production is so immense that patrons wishing to make sure of places
SHOULD SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
Messrs. C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, F. J. Evans, W. C. Forbes, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, F. W. Williams, W. Beekman, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. A. Hind, Miss H. Cole, Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell and Miss Merry, in the supporting cast.
A MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK
SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 514 BROADWAY.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
First appearance here of the celebrated comedian,
J. H. BUDWORTH,
who will give his wonderful imitations of popular actors.
S. S. PURDY,
the favorite comedian, will appear in new acts.
Second week of the great burlesque on
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
Talent appreciated. Bacon & Green's Challenge Dance and Comic Banjo Solos, Clog Dance, &c.

"SAM" BY DAYLIGHT.

AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
F. S. CHANFRAU as SAM.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor......R. W. BUTLER
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESSES.
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
whose brilliant and varied performance nightly received with the highest acclamations of delight.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P.M. on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1. In original packages.
2. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals must be made in duplicate, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Payment will be made in Currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received at this office for the purpose.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., an Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon fte as funds for the purpose shall be received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 8 SOUTH GAY-STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about TWELVE THOUSAND GALLONS WHISKY, as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1.—About 6,650 Gallons prime RECTIFIED WHISKY.
Lot No. 2.—About 3,230 Gallons OLD RYE WHISKY.
Lot No. 3.—About 3,350 Gallons PURE BOURBON WHISKY.

These Whiskies are all in prime order, the packages all newly guaged, were selected with great care, and will be found upon examination fully equal to any Whiskies that have been offered in this or any market.

Proposals for FIVE packages and upward will only be considered for either lot.

Samples may be seen and blank proposals obtained at the offices of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department:

COL. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C., and A. C. G. S., New-York.
BREVET BRIG.-GEN. C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., Philadelphia.
MAJOR GEO. BELL, C. S., Washington.
CAPT. THOS. C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Richmond, Va.
CAPT. E. D. BRIGHAM, C. S., Boston, Mass.
And at THIS OFFICE.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids on the above lots that may be deemed too low, or to withdraw any of the lots specified above.

Proposals should be addressed "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky," and directed to the undersigned.

Payment to be made in government funds, fifty (50) per cent. to be paid at the time of notification of acceptance of bid.

Five days will be allowed after the acceptance of bids for the removal of stores.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

The Whisky in all the above lots to be sold by the PROOF GALLON, and purchasers will be required to settle their bills upon the certificate of the State Gauger as to the amount.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST, Capt. and C. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1865, for rebuilding pier at foot One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and North River.

For setting curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For setting curb, gutter, and flagging around Northern Dispensary at junction of Christopher-street and Waverley-place.

For flagging Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.

For flagging Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 12, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of Monday, Oct. 30, 1865, for the supply of 5 twenty-inch and 126 twelve-inch cast-iron stop cocks, 28 fire hydrants, known as "Ayres' hydrants," and 27 fire hydrants, known as "Coffin's hydrants."

Specifications and blank forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

New-York, Oct. 18, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress......MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager......J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 19,
will be presented, for the seventh time this season, the great local sensational drama, in
FIVE ACTS AND A PROLOGUE,
entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
with the same
ELABORATE SCENERY BY HAYES,
including the beautiful pictures of
UNION-SQUARE ON A WINTER'S NIGHT
AND THE FIRE.
MUSIC......by......THOS. BAKER.
MACHINERY, PROPERTIES, and APPOINTMENTS, that rendered this production on its original representation at this theatre
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
PROLOGUE:

Adam Fairweather (a sea captain)	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Gideon Bloodgood (a banker)	Mr. T. J. Hind
Tom Badger (his clerk)	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Edwards (bank porter)	Mr. C. E. Gillett

(Twenty years elapse between the prologue and the play.)

THE PLAY.

Paul Fairweather (aged 25)	Mr. G. W. Garrison
Mark Livingstone (a New-York gentleman,)	
	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Gideon Bloodgood	Mr. T. J. Hind
Tom Badger (expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco)	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Puffy (a baker)	Mr. Harry Pearson
Dan (of Washington Hose No. 40)	Mr. C. H. Morton
Bob (of the Bootblack Brigade)	Mr. J. H. Budworth
His first appearance in New-York in nine years.	
Mrs. Fairweather (widow of the Captain)	Mrs. Vining
Alida Bloodgood	Miss Eliza Newton
Lucy Fairweather	Miss Louisa Myers
Mrs. Puffy	Miss Amelia Harris

TABLEAU FIRST.
THE HOME OF THE POOR.
TABLEAU SECOND.
UNION-SQUARE IN A SNOW-STORM—AT NIGHT.
TABLEAU THIRD.
TENEMENT HOUSE IN BAXTER-ST.
TABLEAU FOURTH.
THE FIRE.
TABLEAU FIFTH.
THE HOME OF THE RICH.
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THURSDAY.
(7th time in America,) the standard old comedy, by Colly Cibber, the
DOUBLE GALLANT,
With new and beautiful scenery, correct costumes and splendid cast, in which will appear
Messrs. E. L. Davenport, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Ringgold, George Holland, John Sefton, Norton, Wright, Browne, Williamson, Pope, Graham, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Green, Miss K. Barrett and Miss St. Clair,
The play concluding with a
MINUET and COUNTRY DANCE, arranged by Mr. Grossi, by all the characters.
FRIDAY—MIRIAM'S CRIME and KING AND COMEDIAN.
SATURDAY—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY—Last time in consequence of forthcoming novelties, Colly Cibber's standard old comedy, the DOUBLE GALLANT.

In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, a new and original FIVE-ACT COMEDY, with new scenery and appointments.

Miss MARY GANNON and Mrs. VERNON will shortly appear, for the first time this season. Mr. WALLACK has much pleasure in announcing the engagement at this theatre of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, (from the Theatre Royal, St. James, London,) whose arrival is daily expected.
Open at 7½. Begins at 8.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
which continually throng this popular establishment
AT ALL HOURS,
every day and evening, testify their appreciation of the unprecedented
DRAMATIC AND HIPPODRAMATIC
NOVELTIES AND ATTRACTIONS
produced here in connection with the extraordinary variety of
LIVING WONDERS,
and hundreds of thousands of rare curiosities. Everybody acknowledges that
NO PLACE IN THE WORLD
affords one-tenth part of the healthy instruction and innocent amusement always to be enjoyed here for
ONLY 30 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GABRIEL, ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
Principal Dancers and Full Corps at
THE GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S SUPERIOR PIANOS "THE BEST."—Pronounced "the best" by the most renowned artistes. Superior in tone, touch, power, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular. WM. B. BRADBURY.

THE "PELOUBET ORGANS" AND MELODEONS.—Attention is called to their organ-like smoothness, variety and power of tone, and to their superior pedals. Pedal Organs, one, two and three banks, $235 to $600. Parlor and school organs, 5-octave, $130 to $200.

Send for a circular to the wholesale and retail depot.
J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Forty styles; one to twelve stops; $80 to $1,000. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded us. See circulars for printed testimony from two hundred and fifty most prominent organists and artists that our instruments are unequaled. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PARLOR ORGANS.

The latest improvement and most desirable parlor instruments made. CHURCH ORGAN HARMONIUMS, pronounced by leading organists to be unequaled. School Organs, a powerful, compact and durable instrument for schools, etc. Melodeons, the largest and finest assortment in the country. ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS SENT BY MAIL. Manufactured by CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,

are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS,	WM. MASON,	J. N. PATTISON,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	ROBERT HELLER,	A. H. PEASE,
HENRY C. TIMM,	WM. BERGE,	THEO. EISFELD,
GAO. W. MORGAN,	E. MUZIO,	C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAX MARETZEK.

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

"I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS."

I sung long years ago,
For heart and voice would fail me,
And foolish tears would flow."

Words and music by Clairabel. Price 30c.

"Matilda Toots," comic, 35c., with colored lithograph illustrating the catastrophe on skating pond, 50c.

"She Sleeps Tho' Not a Star," beautiful serenade, by Balfe, 35c.; for guitar, 30c. Mailed postpaid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

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Superior inducements and advantages are offered by
CHAMBERS & GABLER, No. 14 6th-st.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired, boxed and shipped.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND FOR SALE at moderate prices, 25 per cent. lower than any other first-class house. Pianos to rent on favorable terms.
BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
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BERRY'S NEW SCALE PIANO AT great bargains for cash, or sold on monthly payments. Some fine second-hand pianos from $30 to $250; pianos and melodeons to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

WEARING OF THE GREEN—THE great Irish song in "Arrah-na-Pogue," sung by Shaun, the Post-boy; price 30 cents. "The Soldier's Happy Return," 30 cents. Mailed post-paid.
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A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE CITY OF LONDON'S MAILS.

Our Paris Correspondence—The Alleged English Subscribers to the Rebel Loan—Explicit Denials by Beresford Hope, Laird and Seymour of any Interest in that Stock—Miscellaneous News.

The mails by the *City of London* arrived yesterday morning. The news had been mostly anticipated by the advices of the *Nova Scotian* at Father Point.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cholera at Paris—Precautionary Measures Against the Spread of the Disease—Seizure of the New-York Times by the Post-Office Authorities.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1865.

The cholera has appeared at Paris in an endemic form, and not by contact with the points where it is raging in the south of France. The disease has appeared principally at Montmartre, La Chapelle, and the region around the Northern Railway Station. The hospital Lariboisiere, situated near this station, has contained from twenty to thirty cases daily for the last five or six days, most of which have been fatal, but the facts are not published otherwise than at the medical societies and in the medical journals. If the weather continues as at present—for, with the exception of a few rainy days in August, we have had uninterrupted sunshine and heat for six months—the disease may spread; but as it is almost impossible that the heat of Summer should continue many days longer, and as the endemic or sporadic cholera is a disease particularly of the Summer season, we may expect that the first cold days will extinguish it. So that, if the cold days only arrive soon, we will undoubtedly escape entirely this year, and perhaps altogether, the epidemic disease which is raging at Marseilles and Toulon with such intensity.

Under any circumstances, every necessary step has been taken in the way of precautionary measures, and if the disease should become general in Europe, there is no city where life will be so safe as at Paris. An extensive system *for treating the premonitory symptoms* is to be adopted, and by such a system experience has shown that the epidemic may be cut short at any season and at any period of its duration. These precautionary measures, or at least the principal of them, consists in placing within the reach, or, in fact, forcing upon, the occupants of every house, a remedy for every case of diarrhea as fast as it declares itself. In 1848 and 1854, the disease was thus extinguished in certain towns in England, with but a few deaths; and yet in these towns there were an immense number of cases of diarrhea, or commencements of cholera. The utility of this preventive mode of meeting an epidemic is at this moment so apparent that there is, in fact, no excuse for permitting the spread of the epidemic in any city so militarily governed as is Paris. But if the means for carrying out this system be not organized before the arrival of the epidemic the disease can never be caught up with, for all the men and all the medicaments appropriated for the preventive measures will be required for the mortally sick. They will be obliged to follow the disease instead of preceding it. There is nothing better demonstrated at this moment than first, that the large majority of all cases of epidemic cholera is announced by the premonitory symptom of diarrhea; second, that this diarrhea is easily cured, and third, that the very violent and malignant attacks which sometimes come on without premonitory symptoms are never cured. But of these malignant and incurable attacks there would be but few or none if the epidemic were met in the start and modified in its intensity by preventive measures properly organized and vigorously applied.

So that hereafter, in order to finish with this terrible epidemic, it ought to be the rule of municipalities, besides adopting the ordinary measures for the cleansing of houses, streets and persons, and the purification of the air, to distribute to each house, for a small sum of money, which all would gladly pay, a sufficient quantity of some well-known and well-tried diarrhea remedy, with ample directions for its use—a remedy and directions prepared by a council of physicians of high authority in their profession. With such a remedy in the hands of every family sanctioned and recommended by the highest scientific authorities, it would be strange indeed if nearly every case of cholera were not arrested while in its stage of incubation, and thus would be extinguished in a very short time this most terrible of epidemics.

Lately the police or rather the Post-office authorities have suppressed several numbers of the N. Y. TIMES, but for what reason of course we cannot tell, since we never see the suppressed number. The TIMES has been referred to and quoted so frequently lately as the organ of the American Government that all its sayings carry more weight, and this may be the reason why its columns are more nearly scrutinized for matters dangerous to the French empire. It is none the less disagreeable for your subscribers not to receive their paper. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH THE MATTER.

From the London Star, Oct. 2.

In the list of "English victims to the rebel loan," published by the American papers, one name appears which all Europe will read with amazement. Is it possible that there can be any ground whatever for the allegation that the Right Hon. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was among the Englishmen who advanced money toward the support of the Confederate rebellion? The first impulse of every Englishman, whatever his political sympathies, must be to declare such an assertion utterly beyond belief. But that the American papers assert that the list of contributors to the cotton loan, which they publish, is derived from authentic and official sources, the implication of such a name in such a transaction would seem too obviously unjust to warrant a reproduction of the statement. Let us just consider for a moment the full meaning of the charge implied in the assertion that Mr. GLADSTONE is one of those who speculated in the Confederate loan. For the most obvious reasons one is reluctant to admit the idea of an English Finance Minister engaged in any personal dabblings in any foreign loan whatever. But see what was the peculiar nature of the Confederate loan. Let us even put aside for the moment all considerations founded on moral principle, on the odiousness of the slavery system which the Confederate rebellion was undertaken to uphold. Let us look at the question solely as one of hard and dry political expediency and official propriety. The Confederate loan was raised to supply rebels with the means of carrying on a war against a lawful government, that government being one with which we were supposed to have and wish to maintain only friendly relations. Again and again the Queen and her Ministers had formally proclaimed the determination of Great Britain to act toward the belligerents on the principles of the strictest neutrality. Again and again had the government been accused of interpreting this declaration in a manner specially unfriendly to the North; again and again had it repudiated the charge, and admitted the extreme impropriety and even danger that must be involved in any official act which could lend countenance to it. And now we are told that while all this was going on, while every rational and prudent man, even on the Tory side, was urging on the government the immense importance of avoiding even a word which might seem to favor the rebellion—all this time we are told that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the foremost member of the Cabinet with the sole exception of the Premier, was lending money to the Southern Confederation in order that it might be enabled to prolong the war against the Government of the United States. * * *

Mr. GLADSTONE ought not to suffer one day or one hour to pass without answering this charge. It concerns his whole future career as a politician—nay, it concerns what must be far dearer to him, his personal reputation, to disprove so grave an accusation. We use no exaggerated language when we say that no genius, no accomplishments, nay, no past political services, could avail to retain public confidence for any minister who had been guilty of so monstrous an indiscretion. It would be superfluous for us to say how much we should rejoice to receive an explicit and emphatic denial from Mr. GLADSTONE of any share whatever in the dealings now imputed to him. We have followed Mr. GLADSTONE'S career with the sincerest admiration. Even where we differed from him we have always regarded him as one whose high purpose and unblemished character should command for him, even more than his brilliant genius, a respectful and considerate criticism. To us, few revelations could come with a harsher shock than that which should compel us to withdraw from Mr. GLADSTONE our confidence and admiration. His sympathies were not, indeed, so cordially given to the anti-slavery struggle as those who most admired him could have wished. Led away, for a moment as we all supposed, by the passing folly which beguiled so many of our public men, he grieved and pained most of his friends by his rash and unlucky assertion that JEFFERSON DAVIS had made a nation. But while rational men generally regretted that he should have been betrayed into so foolish and mischievous an expression rather of sentiment than of deliberate opinion, every one believed that indiscretion there had gone with him its utmost length. Certainly the bitterest of his enemies would not have ventured to charge him, a Cabinet Minister, high in place, with an intention to become the promoter and the paymaster of a rebellion against a government recognized by Great Britain, and bound up with her by ties the closest, the most complicated, and the most important. It may be that that one indiscretion, that one unlucky overflow of sentiment into speech, is the parent of this latest scandal. Some name like to that of Mr. GLADSTONE may have been confounded with his, because of the impression produced by his panegyric of JEFFERSON DAVIS. If so, the error can be easily rectified, the charge quickly brushed aside. Mr. GLADSONE has only to say that he was never guilty of any dealings in the Confederate loan, and America, as well as England, will believe his declaration. Four ourselves, we should welcome his repudiation of the charge as a relief from something like a national calamity. It would be surely nothing short of a calamity to the nation if the conviction were forced upon it that the man in whom it trusts and from whom it expects so much, is liable to be carried away by the most perverted sympathies into the most dangerous and deplorable indiscretions.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE REBEL LOAN.

From the London Star, Oct. 2.

We are unable to say whether the amounts set down against the names of Mr. DELANE and Mr. SAMPSON are balances or the whole amount for which they applied, assuming always that the official intelligence from Washington is correct. But the mere amount does not alter the serious nature of the revelations that the editor and city editor were pecuniarily interested in the success of the South, while the one was inserting leaders against the North, and the other turning his city articles into a means for injuring the United States. It so happens, that the day after the Confederate loan was placed on the market, and when the power of the press could most usefully be employed in writing it up to a premium, one of the most unjust and malevolent articles against the North of which even the *Times* can boast, appeared in its columns. It was an article in which the phrase occurred that the statesmen of Washington might as well try to restore the Heptarchy as to uphold the Union. Had Mr. DELANE and Mr. SAMPSON written for their allotment when that article appeared? Or, having done such signal service to the cause, is any man innocent enough to suppose that if they afterwards made application they could not do so with the perfect conviction that their application would be gratefully acceded to. These are the men, it may be remembered, who coarsely expressed their indignation against Mr. COBDEN for investing his money in American railways, but who themselves did not scruple, if we are to believe the Washington official information, to invest in the cause of American civil war. Another *Times* notoriety is set down among the same questionable company—Mr. JAS. SPENCE, the Liverpool correspondent and prophet. Mr. SPENCE figures for the sum of £50,000, but as he was financial agent of the Confederacy, we can quite understand that Mr. SPENCE'S personal interest in the matter was not quite so large. What a charming arrangement it was! The prophet with £25,000 opposite his name in the books of the loan, wrote letters from Liverpool depicting the hopes of the Confederacy in the most glowing colors. With this disinterested information furnished to them by their obliging and accurate friend, the editor in the leading columns, and the city editor in his portion of the journal, both having heavy sums, according to the same authority, opposite to their names, repeated the prophecies, each in his own strain, and all intended to convince the public that the Confederacy was a great fact, and the Cotton Bonds a safe investment. What say the dupes who were induced to buy by these glaring misrepresentations, at the very time when the rebellion was on its last legs, and the whole affair was about to topple into ruin?

AN APOLOGETIC VIEW.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 4.

As we predicted, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE has written to the *Times* to say that he has never been a subscriber to the Confederate Cotton Loan, and that he has never dabbled in blockade running. He declares that the sympathy which he has all along felt for the Southern States in their struggle for independence has been wholly of a public and political nature; and Mr. G. E. SEYMOUR, stock-broker, of Throgmorton-street, has written to the *Morning Star* to explain that "he has sustained no losses, directly or indirectly," by investments in the said loan; a qualified statement, to be sure. It is almost certain that the name of Mr. GLADSTONE should not have appeared in the list. Indeed, it seems to have been placed there, not by the American newspapers, but by our own. The name was originally printed in the New-York TIMES thus: "Right Hon. WILLIAM EWART, Great Western;" but, as a Manchester journal points out, "some of our cotemporaries ventured on a critical emendation," and for "Great Western" printed "Gladstone." That is how the Chancellor's name got into our own pages, where, it is exceedingly likely, it ought not to have appeared, any more than the name of Mr. BERESFORD HOPE. That Mr. GLADSTONE does not deny the imputation in to-day's papers, is probably due to the fact that he is at some distance from town—if, indeed, he do not think it beneath his notice. Other men falsely included in the list may take the same contemptuous view of it; and we confess that for our own part we cannot understand why, in most cases, subscription to the loan should be thought disgraceful. That stockbrokers, shipowners and bankers should have dealt in the Confederate Loan is surely not remarkable, and to impute evil to them therefore, is as absurd as it would be to associate dealing in Turkish stock with a penchant for polygamy. Nor can we acknowledge the justice of setting the editor of the *Times* and the proprietor of the *Morning Post* in a pillory for popular indignation because they subscribed for the loan—if they subscribed for it. No doubt both the *Times* and the *Post* believed in the success of the South, and worked in its favor; and no doubt the ideal editor of a newspaper is a man whose pecuniary interests are strictly separate from all public questions; but it is going beyond the bounds of reason to assume, as some of our cotemporaries seem to do, that it is immoral for a man to back his opinions with his money. Some of them, indeed, go further, and declare that in the present case the opinions were made to coincide with the interests; that having certain moneys at stake upon the success of the Confederacy, the editors of the *Times* and the *Post* supported the South to save their cash or to gain more. To say the least, such insinuations are rash; we are inclined to say that they are disgraceful. Of course, if we begin with the assumption that these gentlemen are dishonest and trade upon their influence on the world, or weak, immoral, and incapable of withstanding the temptation to sacrifice truth to a thousand pound note, the rest is easy enough; but before we pass to condemnation in a matter so very serious, we should consider whether we have any right to start from such premises. We may be sure that some men *are* dishonest—it is certain that most men are influenced by the dread of money loss and the hope of gain; but that is not enough for the condemnation of individuals of whom we know little but the name, and who, for aught we know, may be among the very considerable minority of scrupulously honest men. Is it not possible to direct a newspaper like the *Times*, and be above temptation to abuse its powers, or to remain honest even though you risk your money on the success of a cause which you believe to be righteous and prosperous? There is much to be said in answer to the question no doubt; but much more must be known of any one case than that a public man not only advocates a cause, but risks his fortune with it, to warrant the hasty and vulgar insinuations which we have heard against the editors of the *Times* and the *Post*. Meanwhile, it is not certain that either of those gentlemen had anything to do with the Confederate loan.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE'S DENIAL.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: I observe that the New-York *Herald* has, in a passage which has been extensively reprinted in England, assigned to me a large share of the Confederate Loan. This statement is a fabrication which has not even a basis of truth to stand upon.

I never held a farthing of the loan, nor ever embarked a farthing on blockade-running. The sympathy which I all along felt for the Southern States in their struggle for independence was wholly of a public and political nature. Yours faithfully,

NORWICH, Oct. 2. A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE.

MR. LAIRD NOT INTERESTED IN THAT STOCK.

From the Liverpool Daily Courier, Oct. 4.

On Monday we published from the American papers a Washington dispatch which professed to give the names of a number of well-known gentlemen in this country who had invested in the Confederate cotton loan of £3,000,000, and an estimate of the losses they were supposed to have sustained respectively. We doubted at the time the authenticity of the information thus conveyed, and already there is proof of its inaccuracy, for we are authorized by Mr. JOHN LAIRD, M. P. for Birkenhead, to state that so far as he is concerned it is utterly untrue, as "he does not and never did hold or was interested in that stock."

NOTE FROM MR. G. E. SEYMOUR.

To the Editor of the Star:

SIR: In a recent impression of your journal you have inserted my name as a loser of £40,000 by the Confederate loan. Having sustained no loss whatever, directly or indirectly, by the said loan, I shall feel obliged by your inserting my emphatic denial of the allegation in question. I am your obedient servant,

GEO. E. SEYMOUR.

No. 38 THROGMORTON-STREET, Oct. 3.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIANS.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS.

The examination into the case of the six alleged Fenians, which was opened at Dublin on the 30th ultimo, was continued on Monday, the 2d, when additional evidence was fully gone into, and the proceedings were brought to a close. Five of the prisoners were committed to take their trial for high treason, while HOPPER was remanded for a week. The prisoners denied that they ever meditated indiscriminate slaughter, as stated by the counsel in his opening address.

CONTINUED ARRESTS.

Arrests continue to be made in the Irish provinces. It had transpired that at various intervals until the arrests commenced, warlike stores and ammunition were being dispatched from Liverpool and stored in the neighborhood of Athlone and Drogheda. When the first arrests were made, delegates were promptly dispatched to America to apprise the various parties of the premature explosion of the plans.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

ALLAN'S project for a telegraph between Europe and America is again before the public. A company is organized under the title of "Allan's Transatlantic Telegraph Company," to construct a line via Falmouth, Oporto, Flores (one of the Azores) to Halifax, N. S. The total capital required is fixed at £600,000 sterling, but only £150,000 is to be raised in the first instance for the construction of the line to Portugal. The shares had not been allotted, but they were nominally quoted in advance of their issue at about 1 premium.

THE NEW CUNARD STEAMER.

The new Cunard mail (screw) steamer *Java* had arrived from the Clyde in the Mersey, after a very satisfactory trial trip. The *Java* sails on her first voyage to New-York on the 21st instant.

CHOLERA AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Another fatal case of Asiatic cholera had occurred at Southampton, and at Swansea ten or twelve deaths had occurred from yellow fever. The disease was introduced into Swansea by a bark from Cuba, one of the crew of which died from the fever the day after her arrival in port. Precautionary measures had been taken, and it was hoped the outbreak would extend no further.

HEALTH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

It is asserted that Lord PALMERSTON'S general health is now so good that he has not for a long time appeared so vigorous either in mind or body.

BRITISH REVEN E.

The British revenue returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30 show a diminution of £330,097 as compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The reduction in taxation far more than accounts for this falling off, and the returns are considered singularly satisfactory.

A NEW INVENTION.

A new invention has been brought out called the "Lock-Jaw Cotton-Gin," and it was said to produce important results.

LOAN FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

A loan of £424,000 for the State of Massachusetts was being privately subscribed in London. The loan takes the form of a 5 per cent. stock, issued at 75, with a sinking fund of 3 per cent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Challenge of Mr. Loper Conditionally Accepted by Mr. Bennett—Why the Palmer was first Reported to have Won the Late Race.

Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., whose yacht, the *Henrietta*, was winner in the late contest with Capt. LOPER'S yacht *Palmer*, has conditionally accepted the challenge of the latter gentleman to repeat the race, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1865.

To Capt. Loper, Yacht Palmer:

In answer to your challenge of the 17th inst., I accept your offer to sail over the same course on the following conditions: That in lieu of having it a private match between two yachts, we make it a sweepstakes of $500 entrance fee; that the owners of the yachts *Fleetwing, Alarm, Rambler, Restless*, and the other schooner yachts of the squadron, be invited to enter their vessels for the contest; that the contending yachts be allowed to carry what sail they please and how they please.

As the object of this race would be for the purpose of testing the sea-going qualities of our American yachts, I propose that we sail it sometime in November or December next. Your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BENNETT, JR.

The following telegraphic correspondence in regard to the great ocean yacht race will explain itself:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1865.

To Mr. Van Dusen, Telegraph Operator, Sandy Hook:

Capt. PALMER, of the yacht *Palmer*, says, in a note to Capt. BENNETT, of the yacht *Henrietta*, "I acknowledge that the *Henrietta* has won the prize fairly and honorably." How is it that you reported the *Palmer* as the victor? Did you board the *Palmer*? Please explain in full. W. O. LEWIS,

Superintendent of Sandy Hook Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 18.

Mr. W. O. Lewis, Superintendent of Sandy Hook Telegraph Line:

SIR: I saw the yacht *Palmer* pass the lightship and reported it so. The *Henrietta* was then half an hour behind or more. I supposed that the race ended at the lightship, and seeing the *Palmer* ahead, I, of course, reported her as the winner. I took it that the head yacht was the winner.

I suppose that the *Henrietta* claims the race by coming to at the buoy off the Hook. I did not know the race was from the buoy off the Hook until I saw it in the papers last night.

The *Palmer* did not come in at the buoy, but the *Henrietta* did, and I suppose that is the reason the latter was the winner of the race.

I told FARRELL, the Associated Press boatman, that the *Palmer* had beaten the *Henrietta* five miles, and so telegraphed it to the New-York papers, really believing it to be so.

If I had known that the buoy off the Hook was the starting and ending point of the race, I should have known better what to have done; but I was not posted on that point, and I supposed the race was to have been the same as between the *Henrietta* and the *Fleetwing*.

I hope this explanation will prove satisfactory.

VAN DUSEN, Operator at Sandy Hook.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Closing Scenes—Excitement About Premiums—Private Vocalists—This the Last Day—Address of Prof. Draper.

Yesterday was one of unusual excitement at the fair. Many supposing it to be the last availed themselves of the opportunity to look at the very many articles of interest and of value. The exhibitors were in a frantic state of expectation, and dogged the footsteps of the managers and committeemen, anxious for an inkling of the results of their deliberations.

The piano and organ room was crowded by visitors, and about one of the pianos was gathered a motley group of delighted individuals, who listened with pleasure to the vocal gymnastics of a very pretty damsel who had not only a sweet voice but sufficient "countenance" to exhibit it on so public an occasion.

Of course nothing definite is known about the announcement of the premiums, which will begin to-day at 4 o'clock, and probably occupy four hours in the reading.

During the entire day and night the active managers were quite busily engaged in winding up the affairs of the exhibition, noting expenses, calculating receipts, and preparing for the final session of to-day. The expenses of the Fair have been very large, but not exorbitantly so, when the price of lumber, gas, coal and labor is considered. The probabilities are that the entire expense will be not far from $20,000, which will be more than covered by the receipts. The result is, of course, gratifying to the members of the Institute and creditable to the managers, who have worked faithfully and efficiently early and late, as well as to the public, which has so liberally patronized the exhibition.

The following list comprises the

NAMES OF THE MANAGERS.

Wm. S. Carpenter, James R. Smith, Wm. Ebbitt, Thomas F. De Voe, Wm. H. Butler, James C. Baldwin, George Timpson, Andrew Bridgeman, John B. Peck, James Knight, Geo. R. Jackson, J. Groshon Herriot, J. Owen Rouse, Geo. M. Woodward, Isaac M. Ward, J. S. Underhill, Jeremiah Simonson, Wm. W. Marston, R. G. Hatfield, Rodman B. Dawson, Thomas C. Smith, Nathan C. Ely, David G. Starkey, John W. Chambers, Secretary.

Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. CHAMBERS, the wheelhorses of the concern, have worked with a zeal and earnestness which could not have been surpassed were they laboring in behalf of their personal interests.

In the evening Prof. DRAPER delivered a very able and interesting lecture before the society, for which, unfortunately, we have no room. This address was listened to by a large and intelligent audience, and elicited frequent applause.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens En Route South—He Receives His Friends at the Astor House.

The Vice-President of the late Confederate States, accompanied by his brother, Judge LINTON STEPHENS, and Ex-Postmaster-General JOHN H. REAGAN, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening and took apartments at the Astor House. Their arrival, which was soon known, created considerable excitement in the hotel, and throngs of sight-seers crowded around the dining-room in which they were partaking of refreshments. They soon escaped to the privacy of their own apartments, but for hours afterward numbers of persons lingered round the halls and passage ways in the hope of catching a sight of the Ex-Vice-President. Yesterday Mr. STEPHENS and his brother paid a visit to Mayor GUENTHER and Sheriff KELLY. Their arrival soon became known in the City Hall, but they passed quietly through the crowd collected outside the Mayor's Office, and after visiting the Sheriff went up town on private business. They were out most of the day and did not return to the hotel until a late hour. Several prominent Democrats called to see Mr. STEPHENS during the day but were disappointed in finding him absent. Mr. STEPHENS and his brother leave this morning for the South. Mr. REAGAN will probably remain in town a few days longer. Mr. STEPHENS appears to be in his usual health and in excellent spirits, though presenting a peculiarly worn and haggard appearance, with eyes deeply sunk in the sockets and a frame attenuated in the extreme. His brother, the Judge, is a fine-looking man in the prime of life, with a ruddy complexion and frank, hearty manner. Mr. REAGAN is a tall powerful man, of dark complexion and rather handsome features. All the party appeared to be in good spirits, and talked to those who approached them in an unreserved manner.

Metropolitan Fire Commissioners

The Board of Fire Commissioners met again yesterday. On account of the sickness of Commissioner PINCKNEY, Commissioner ENGS was appointed Chairman *pro tem*.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Commissioner ENGS offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Apparatus and Hose inquire and report to this board the cost of putting in order for duty the steamer John G. Storms, with a view to using her for extinguishing large ruins and enabling other engines to be discharged in order to be prepared for action should other fires occur.

The board adjourned subject to the call of the President, or to the regular day of meeting, viz: Friday next.

Fire in Spruce-street.

A few minutes after noon to-day a fire was discovered in the paper warehouse of Messrs. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-street. The first notification they had of the disaster was smoke issuing from a pile of paper in rear of the store, in such dense volumes that it soon covered the buildings on fire, and the adjoining premises from view. The Fire Department were soon on hand, and are now, as we go to press, playing water vigorously on the burning mass. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

Important Meeting of the Ship Owners' Association—Memorial to Secretary McCullough.

At a meeting of the Shipowners' Association of this City, yesterday, among other business which came up was the question of the collection of freights upon goods in bond. The following memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury upon this subject was unanimously adopted:—

To Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States:

The memorial of the Shipowners' Association of New-York respectfully shows: That your memorialists represent to a very large extent the shipowners of the port of New-York, in reference to all matters affecting the general interests of commerce, and in their behalf respectfully solicit the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury in securing relief from the hardship caused by the operation of the existing revenue law and regulations, whereby the lien of the shipowners for freight upon goods imported into port is rendered ineffectual, and in many instances, is practically destroyed. The facts to which we invite the Secretary's attention are as follows: The lien of the shipowners for the freight carried on the voyage of importation—a lien recognized in every civilized community—necessarily depends for its validity upon his retaining possession of the goods. This he has a right to do until the lien is discharged by the payment of the freight. But the United States Government, through its revenue officers, for the purpose of securing the payment of duties on the same goods, sends them under "general orders" to the bonded warehouse, where they are held and delivered up to consignees on payment of duties and storage, irrespective of any question of freight. The goods are thus taken out of the possession of the shipowner by the supreme power before his lien is satisfied, and placed entirely beyond his control, and the possession being lost, the lien is also lost. It is true that the great majority of the consignees promptly pay their freight, without reference to the lien; but it is also true that in many instances irresponsible consignees avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the law of getting their goods out of the public stores on payment of duties and charges only, and thereby evade paying the freight, which is thus wholly lost to the shipowner. The fact that the time when the goods may be withdrawn is uncertain, and the rapidity with which business is transacted, make it impracticable for shipowners to watch the delivery at the Bonded Warehouse, so as to intercept the goods, even if the lien could legally be reinstated by such a process.

Your memorialists submit that, inasmuch as the actual carriage from foreign countries to our own ports is the first step toward the raising of revenue by duties or imports, it is manifestly just and equitable that the carrier's lien for his freight, instead of being embarrassed and defeated by the government, should rather receive its protection and aid.

In this view, and relying upon the justice and liberality which characterize the present administration of the Treasury Department, your memorialists request that the Hon. Secretary will, either by regulation, or by such recommendation or representation as may properly be made by him to Congress in aid of the passage of a law for this purpose, extend to the shipowners the much-needed relief which they require as above set forth. An effectual remedy would be afforded if the freight due could be paid by the storekeeper on receipt of the goods in store, and added to his charges on the goods, to be collected before or on delivery. Or if notice were required to be given to the shipowner before the withdrawal of the goods by the consignee, so that his claim could be enforced, it being understood and declared that the act of government in placing the goods in store is not to affect the lien for freight. The object, in either case, being simply as a check upon dishonest or irresponsible consignees, and not an interruption to the ordinary course of trade, your memorialists believe that a Treasury regulation or act of Congress securing this result would be cheerfully acquiesced in by the entire commercial community.

Fund for the Family of the Murdered Policeman, Thomas Walker.

Mr. MCMURRAY, Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, thankfully acknowledges the following sums sent to the central office by mail for the relief of the widow and child of THOMAS WALKER, a faithful policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was murdered on post on the night of the 14th August:

Hon. Edwin D. Morgan	$25
Hon. Gideon J. Tucker	5
Jerome, Riggs & Co.	25
"E. W."	5

Also the following amounts generously collected and transmitted by GEO. W. MCLEON, Esq., of the firm of JEROME, RIGGS & CO.:

New-York Stock Exchange	$500
Open Board of Brokers	534 30
Individual Subscriptions	40
Making with the sums heretofore acknowledged	$1,783 30

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c. WHEAT opens heavy; No. 1 sold down to $1 32@$1 32¼; and closed unsettled at $1 34@$1 34¾, and $1 10@$1 12 for No. 2. CORN quiet at 45c.@45½c. for No. 1, 42c.@42½c. for No. 2. OATS advanced ½c.@1c., closing firm at 25c.@26c. for No. 1, and 20c.@22c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS active and advanced 1c., closing firm. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bush. Wheat, 70,000 bush. Oats, 105,000 bush. Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,600 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bush. Wheat, 140,000 bush. Corn, 85,000 bush. Oats.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR and GRAIN flat and prices nominal. PORK, $36@$36 50. LARD, 30c. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at $2 22. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 25c.; Corn, 22c.; Oats, 14c.@14½c., to New-York. IMPORTS—3,602 bbls. Flour, 260,317 bushels Wheat, 116,083 bushels Corn, 5,802 bushels Oats, 1,276 bushels Barley, 6,500 bushels Rye. EXPORTS—121,430 bushels Wheat, 136,680 bushels Corn, 54,040 bushels Oats.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' BALMORALS.—The neatest and most comfortable Winter Boots for ladies are those manufactured and sold by CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. CANTRELL'S prices are reasonable, and his stock embraces Boots and Shoes, for old and young, of both sexes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth Patches, or with Freckles, should use Dr. Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bosphorus	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
North American	Oct. 21	Quebec	Liverpool.
Bremen	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Oct. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Nov. 8	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Oct. 7	Hamburg	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Oct. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
The Queen	Oct. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Oct. 12	Liverpool	Quebec.
Africa	Oct. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Oct. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Oct. 18	Southampton	New-York.
City of Boston	Oct. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Helvetia	Oct. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Oct. 19	Liverpool	Quebec.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Columbia	Oct. 19	New-York	Havana.
Ericsson	Oct. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Manhattan	Oct. 23	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Montezuma	Oct. 23	New-York	Kingston, Ja.
Morro Castle	Oct. 26	New-York	Havana.
Liberty	Oct. 28	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Nov. 4	New-York	Nassau.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Bremen*, close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.; via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of Baltimore*, at the same hour.

Mails for Havana, per steamer *Columbia*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M.; mails for California, per steamer *Ericsson*, close on Friday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 18—*In the steamship Persia for Liverpool*—Fco. Arcos, New-York; S. Sbriglia and son, Naples; Mrs. Hetsel, two daughters and servant, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. T. H. Skinner and daughter, New-York; Geo. N. Johnes, Philadelphia; M. Martin Bavi, New-York; John Potter, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. de Lancy Kane and three Misses Kane, Newport; Master Woodbury Kane and servant, Mrs. Meade, R. I.; Mr. Williams, F. F. Dorr, Lennox; L. H. Sargent, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wood, Philadelphia; J. T. Hiltman, New-York; Dr. E. J. Booth, Virginia; W. R. Kane, Newport; E. J. Minot, New-York; Joseph Brooke, England; J. Carbriot, France; Mrs. Nichols, Miss A. Sprague, Rhode Island; G. Hamilton, New-York; Miss F. Ebbs, Miss Pierce Norwich; Mrs. Merrill and three children, New-York; Mrs. J. V. Swearingers, San Francisco; Miss N. E. Bryde, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Saportas, five children, infant and two servants, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Bullock, Philadelphia; Mr. Denny, Philadelphia, A. James, Redditch; Robt. Leslie, Petersburgh; G. B. Charreton L. Asselin, Paris; Miss Dunlop and friend, Mr. James Dunlop and son, Petersburgh, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Smith, two children and servant, F. Bianchi, New-York; Geo. Morgan, R. Garcia, Mrs. L. L. Morgan and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Burton, four children and servant, Macon; Count de Dion and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Paine, daughter, son and servant, Newport, R. I.; Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Canfield and son, Syracuse; Mrs. E. M. Ebbs and friend, Miss B. Ebbs, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. P. Stovall and four children, Augusta, Ga.; Miss Roelofson, Count de Bombelles, Count de Rossequeir, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wilson, Leeds; H. Wile, F. Hays, Mrs. Hays and child, Rochester; James Gibson, London, C. W.; Geo. S. Lawrence, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Farnum, R. Cowan, Philadelphia; Dr. A. Ebbs, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs G. M. Sproat, infant and nurse, London; John Holt, New-York; John Henderson, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clapp, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cozzens, infant and servant, New-York; Miss K. M. Kelly, Miss Foster, Cincinnati; John A. Jones, George K. Padford, England; Jas. Douglas, C.C. Cowdin, New-York; Geo. Coppin, Australia; J. S. Chappell, Thos. Bousfield, Eng.; Lieut.-Col. Bourchur, R. B., and servant; D. D. Reynolds, Mendeville; R. B. Smith, Philadelphia; D. Jaffi, Belfast; Thomas E. Gregg, South Carolina; Jno. S. Davison, Pittsburg; Geo. Mahon, New-York; Geo. Bradbury, Chas. W. Orme, L. A. Bigelow, J. O. Bartholomew, W. J. Brighton, G. Chesterman and son, New-York; Miss Pomeroy, Miss J. Pomeroy, Pittsfield, Mass.; H. Simson, New-York; Geo. F. Weller, China; J. S. Yelland, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. D. Davison and child, Mexico; Br. Maj.-Gen. W. F. Bartlett and wife, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Pomeroy, two children and servant, Pittsfield; Mrs. Murdock, two daughters and two children, New-Haven, Thos. C. Campbell, New-York; Mr. Murdock, New-Hampshire; Miss Mary Petherick, Portland; John B. Ray, Louisiana; S. Francklin, Victoria; Gen. Chas. Yates, wife and infant and servant, Miss V. Yates, New-York; E. P. Haslam, V. Allen, A. Paret, S. Mendelson, H. Crowther, D. Ross, Col. W. S. O'Connor, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Perkins, Miss Elder, Boston; Thos. Walls, New-York; John Marriott, Wisconsin; W. D. and Henry Maddock, New-York; Mrs. S. S. Dean, Rockville, Conn.; J. W. Schofield, Macon; J. Pilling, Philadelphia; James F. Burton, C. M. Burton, G. Y. Burton, F. Burton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, child and infant, Ireland; Jos. Robinson, G. M. Emmerson, Wisconsin.

In steamer Republic, for New-Orleans—Mrs. C. Waldron, C. S. Sauvinet, H. D. Ellsworth, Mrs. L. Dumburski, Mrs. J. C. Whitney, H. Parker, B. J. Roze, Ferd. Mellen, Geo. Whitman, J. E. Harlo, John E. Lindston, E. Patte, J. R. Maltby, Col. W. F. Nichols, Maj. H. Nichols, G. W. McNear, Charles H. McNear, Mr. Lawson and lady, Capt. Hawthorne, wife and two children, Thomas Fleming, John McLaughlin, Owen Dorkin, H. F. Flanders, J. C. Potter, J. M. Hovey, Lieut. L. V. Cograll, Alonzo Mulford, Mr. Riechs, R. Gomer, Geo. D. Wilkes, Frank Liscom, M. A. Barry, Valentine H. Sinn, D. R. Long, Mrs. R. Disbrow and family, V. T. Dennis, C. G. Folsom and servant and others.

OCT. 18—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—D. E. Holman, John S. Davidson, Capt. De Ronan, Edward Schroder, Ed. C. and Vincent Schroder, J. M. Watt, John Hudson, of New-York; Fred. Reuter, of New-York; M. de Cawville, of Havre; Miss Schroder and Miss H. Schroder, Rev. J. M. Thoburn and servant; Mrs. Schlercker, Miss Margaret Boyd, Philip Wright and Charles Wright, of Philadelphia, Penn.; John Brock, of Akron, Ohio; Miss Carey, Mrs. E. A. Silva, Geo. Cruckshank and wife, Walter Lister, wife and child, Miss Ellen Mallory, Mrs. A. M. Hancock, child and nurse, of New-York; John Evans, A. Ibbotson, Joseph Lucas, Gasper Belland, Daniel Busile, with others in the steerage.

In steamer Albemarle, for Richmond.—Miss A. A. Baxter, W. S. Barbour and lady, W. H. Brown, Luther Bent, Miss Mary L. Pond, Miss N. J. Partridge, Miss M. A. Luke, Miss H. H. Gosners, Daniel C. Martin, J. H. Lamb, Geo. Meade, E. Jobert, John Ritchie, A. T. Jenkins, S. Wilson, Peter Johns, M. Jones, D. C. Sanger, Rev. A. S. Patton, D. D., J. P. Parsons and wife, Capt. B. Erle, S. Falliver, C. M. Whipple, Wm. Crehagen, David Alexander, Wm. Buckley, T. H. Dean, Coleman Bell, Jacob Meyers, Robert Gibson, F. Reidel, J. O. Davidson, E. Whipple, and twenty-one in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 18.—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Solon Cook, Lewis Frily, O. Ehrenbeck, C. Barrett, —Fuller, G. Fuller, Joseph Wood, C. L. Toole, Thomas Miercken, A. C. Haynes, Rev. F. Thearon, — Middleton, Miss F. Shaw, E. Whittingham, Miss E. Dean, Mrs. Barnes, James Hewett, wife and children, W. E. Spencer and wife, Mrs. J. M. Derrick, Miss Ryan, Mrs. F. H. Glenup, Mrs. Cadwallader, Mrs. Tyler and children; Mrs. Karracher, Master Kemps, E. Wilson and wife, Miss Wilson, Mrs. A. W. Bell and children, A. A. Stouten, W. Smithers, John Williams, S. Isaacs, H. H. Beard, J. Stewart, Ch. Lucas, Mrs. Luis, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Lewis, Miss B. A. Sheedy, Mlle. Beek, W. Kelly, Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Stockwell, Mrs. Stockwell, F. Sevin, M. P. Henry, Dr. Gage, wife and children, Francis Garvey, W. P. McMunn, C. Weyling, Hon. N. B. Judd, wife and children, and nurse, Mr. Bobert, W. Bobert, G. W. Egleston, Mr. Ewing, C. Mittenberger, Wm. J. Collis, Thomas McMurray, Mr. Meyer, O. Du Clarzee, Mr. De Couge, Miss M. J. Davis, Mme. Perrine, O. Cunningham, C. W. Shepherd, J. Rap, Mrs. J. Rap, A. Ebbs, Mrs. A. Ebbs, G. H. Brown, Mr. Coyers, Miss Franchisgee, Mr. Leps, Mr. Phineas and wife, P. Logan, Mr. W. Earle, Mr. —, Mrs. Hughes and children, Miss C. Finlayson, C. Merrick, R. Mein, Mr. Mills, Mr. Shropshire, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Trimmer, Mrs. Howell, Henry Howell, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Robertson, L. Sacho, Antoni Sachon, P. J. Hurck, Mr. Dabercornbery, Alfred Jenkins and wife, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. Estarde, L. Marp, J. Dufer, Miss T. Davis, Miss Obriero, Mrs. Leinaghar, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Prather, Mr. Norton, Mr. Bredgman and wife.

In steamship Raleigh, from Savannah—J. Dennis, O. P. Wakefield, Mrs. C. W. Dennis, T. M. Norwood, M. O. Hull, J. Kohn, J. G. Bailie, Jas. Henderson, E. A. Soullard, W. C. Cassens, Dr. Walsh, W. H. Williams, M. Mozing, L. Armhargen, Robert Erwin, J. Loise, Mrs. J. Nicholson and 5 children, L. Fried and lady, J. O. Frost and lady, J. R. Edie, F. R. Welch, Dr. R. C. Knowles, wife and 2 children, H. P. Beckford, J. G. Pitman, Yates Thompson, E. L. Neidlinger, Mrs. B. H. Hardee, Miss Ida Clark, W. H. Whitburger, C. H. Warner, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—L. H. Waldes, J. Waldes, J. Costa, Wm. Sanvalle, S. Barbosa, J. Rodrigues, H. E. Kinsler, G. H. Olmstead, J. Hemelman, H. M. Wicks, F. Amano, M. M. Hernandez, F. Conipos, P. Ramesel, J. Arguellas, J. Laugreard, T. Sanquilz, Pierre Soule, G. De Salde, L. Diez, C. A. Bacat, N. Recalde, V. Warcha, A. Carnota, E. Telley, Mrs. Goodwin, sister and 2 children.

In steamship Chase, from Savannah—Col. J. W. Blanchard, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Van Denbergh, Surgeon E. E. Van De Warker, Quartermaster Chas. Small, Capts. W. H. Huxford, Sam. Cowdrey, J. W. Seaman, Geo. H. Suydam, D. J. Meyers, Geo. W. Gibson, Lieuts. A. Hitt, George R. Rabey, M. O'Connor, W. L. Chequer, Robert O'Keefe, Sergt.-Maj. H. Landt, Q. M. Sergt. A. Recton, Comisy. Sergt. J. Bellinger, Hosp. Steward C. Woods, Drum-Maj. John Kenney.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 14	Sun sets	5 16	Moon sets	5 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 20	Gov. Island	8 09	Hell Gate	9 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Fairfax, Winters, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Creole, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Republic, Young, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand; Lizzie Baker, Rose, Savannah; Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore, J. B. Small; H. Livingston, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Barks Alexandra, (Br.,) Pailot, Queenstown, for orders, G. F. Bulley; Ibis, Westendorff, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Uncas, (Br.,) Bartling, Havana, Trujillo & Vining.

Brigs Branch, (Br.,) Card, Demerara, Peniston Bros.; Penniman, (Br.,) Nelten, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt; Zebulon, (Br.,) Scott, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Fannie Cunningham, Brewster, Morehead City, Brett, Son & Co.; H. T. Cohen, Williams, Georgetown, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Rupell, Holt, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Jonas Smith, Nichols, Mobile, I. B. Gager; Julia, (Br.,) Parr, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; E. A. Elliot, De Groot, Georgetown, D. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Myrover, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Mystic.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, Mirehouse, Liverpool Oct. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 590 passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 4, off Point Lynas, passed steamships City of New-York and City of Dublin, bound in. 12th, lat. 47 05 N., lon. 49 50 W., a bark-rigged steamer, supposed the Etna, bound in. 14th, a bark-rigged steamer, supposed the Kangaroo, bound in. 16th, steamship City of Washington, bound E.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Sept. 30, and Queenstown Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

U. S. steamer Nina, Acting Lieut. A. R. Langthorn commanding, Philadelphia 5 ds., having in tow the U. S. steamer Fort Donelson, she being out of commission, and is to be sold; was obliged to put back to the breakwater, in consequence of a very heavy gale.

Steamship Creole, King, Richmond and Norfolk 36 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Oct. 14, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 17th inst., passed steamship Ericsson, from San Juan, Nic., for New-York.

Steamship Philadelphia, Graffam, Mobile, via Key West 8 ds., with cotton to D. L. Carrington & Co.

Steamship Raleigh, Walker, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Chase, Roath, Savannah 84 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Ship Tricotor, (Br., of Liverpool,) Price, Surinam 26 ds., in ballast to Arthur Leary. Had heavy N. W. winds, lost and split sails. Oct. 3, lat. 29 19, lon. 67 35, fell in with brig Opus, of St. John, N. B., Sanders, from St. Thomas for Sydney, C. B., in ballast, 11 ds. out, with boats stove, pumps disabled, and in a sinking condition. Took the Captain, crew and one passenger from her, and brought them to this port.

Ship Chace, Edwards, Morien Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Geo. Bulkley.

Bark Pudel, (Hamb.,) Kalckloser, Hong Kong 157 ds., with tea, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Angier July 14, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 20, St. Helena Sept. 1. July 12, in the Straits of Sunda, spoke ship Conquest, of Boston, from Manila for Boston. Aug. 18, off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke Br. ship Rathfern, Watson, from Calcutta for Liverpool. Oct. 1, lat. 28 56, lon. 59 35, saw a bark, showing a blue flag with red border, with number 2,604 in it, standing S. E., wind at the time from S. W.

Bark Idolique, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Murphy, Cette 53 ds., with wine and salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lovejoy, Barbados 23 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark St. Ursula, (of Barbados,) Lanfair, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, (of Portland,) Dolan, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Had heavy weather; been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; stove boat, split and lost sails. Oct. 10, lat. 32 40, lon. 77 20, passed a lot of empty sugar boxes, marked Santa Clara.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington,) Rumball, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Eunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wilson, Manzanilla 20 ds., with mahogany, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Arroyo, (Dan.,) Wedegrow, Inagua 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to Galwey & Casado.

Brig Ellen, (of Londonderry,) Davison, Yabacoa, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Queen of the South, Hanson, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to Jos. Eneas.

Brig J. Banks, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Cochran, Kingston, Jam., Sept. 28, via Inagua Oct. 4, with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Lyons, Demerara 19 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge. Left no vessels.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Bartaby, Bonaire 19 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Left no vessels.

Brig Conquest, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crooker, St. John, P. R., 28 ds., with sugar, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Maine Law, Amsbury, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Boyd, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, Mobile 38 ds., with cotton to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Julie, (Br.,) Laprelle, Aquin, Hayti, Sept. 28, with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. R. Palmer, Walton, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Endicott, Savannah 13 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelpley, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Baker, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Babbitt, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Nathl. Holmes, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Monterey, Whitmarsh, Delaware City, for Newport.

Schr. Carthagena, Bookhart, Delaware City, for Newport.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Sarah Gordie, Hobb, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Flint, Howard, Portland, Me., 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Pine, Virginia.

Schr. E. M. Irvin, Price, Virginia.

Schr. L. E. French, Holmes, Virginia.

Schr. Jas. Bliss, Hatch, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Aclam, Hooper, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Eliza S., Buell, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. A. Lincoln, Bentley, Fall River.

Schr. Cinderella, Wright, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. H. Felter, Rodman, Providence.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Hallett's Point, Ct.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, ——, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Zicavo, Heath, Ellsworth, in ballast.

Schr. D. Khan, Stocking, Portland.

Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Mott, Hartford, for Newburgh.

Schr. White Rock, Burdick, Providence, for Albany.

SAILED—U. S. frigate Sabine, for New-London, via Long Island Sound.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., with rain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 18—Arr. ship Favorita, from San Francisco.

Below—Ship Golden Hind, from Calcutta; brig Lilla, from Baltimore.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York. Below—Brigs Jacinto, from Cienfuegos; Henry Leeds, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Bonnie Ann—brig, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, Oct. 13, lat. 33 42, lon. 75 30.

Golden Hind—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Sept. 15, lat. 5 50 N., lon. 33 58.

Lucy W. Alexander—schr., from St. John, P. R., for Baltimore, with loss of sails and spars sprung, Oct. 11, lat. 33 26, lon. 75 37.

Wm. Creevey—brig, standing S., Oct. 2, lat. 25 37, lon. 70 50.

Foreign Ports.

At St. John, P. R., Sept. 20, brig S. O. Shaw, for Baltimore in 3 days.

At Yabacoa, P. R., Sept. 28, brig C. Gray, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Inagua, Oct. 4, brig Isabella Thompson, for New-York next day; schr. Hero, for do. same day.

At Rio Janeiro, Sept. 4, barks Chanticleer, for New-York Oct. 1; Lord Baltimore, for do.

At Manzanilla, Sept. 28, bark Winthrop, for New-York Oct. 1; brig Jane Brundage, do. do.

At Barbados, Sept. 24, bark Golden Fleece, wtg.

The Nation.

The following is the Contents for the issue of

Thursday, Oct. 19, 1865:

THE WEEK.
WISE WAITING.
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VERY LIKE A MISTAKE.
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MR. GREELEY ON THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.
LETTER FROM "A YANKEE."
MONUMENTAL HONORS.
THE SOUTH AS IT IS.
ENGLAND.
A VISIT TO THE CIMBRI.
LITERARY NOTES.
THE WORKS OF EPICTETUS.
THE LONDON TIMES ON THE AMERICAN WAR.
AFRAJA.
MR. WARD'S INDIAN HUNTER.
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THE
ROUND TABLE.
CONTENTS FOR THIS WEEK:
WILL YOU LEND ME A HUNDRED?
CAN A HUMOROUS PERIODICAL SUCCEED IN AMERICA? (By the Editor of Mrs. GRUNDY.)
ANDREW JOHNSON,
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KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 596, Oct. 18, 1865.
35, 11, 67, 69, 19, 49, 6, 64, 16, 38, 22, 53.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 495, Oct. 18, 1865.
5, 49, 66, 78, 54, 60, 57, 61, 13, 65, 33, 4.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 496, Oct. 18, 1865.
72, 62, 68, 21, 37, 54, 30, 28, 36, 3, 60, 12.
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